PRICE, 8 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,171—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
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Is supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs 57, per Hbd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th July
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	26th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

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STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia," Captain W. GILL, in August.
All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light. Carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to
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Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1890. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simpson, will sail for Zanzibar direct on the 12th instant precisely. Mozambique and 100 cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
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BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles.....Rs. 6 per dozen, Cash.
Half-Bottles.....Rs. 4 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

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These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

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SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35	0	19	0
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Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our laboratory according to his formula.

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SACCHARO CHIRETTIN. {Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1 Re. 1, -8 and Rs.2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN. {Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

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BOMBAY.

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	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11	8	6	8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11	8	6	8
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of the two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14	8	8	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	18	0	11	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
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Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... ... pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
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KEMP'S COCA WINE

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dulness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment and facilities.

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of the tissues, enabling the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL NEW STOCK. UMBRELLAS.

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FINE BROWN SILK, a very useful Umbrella	Rs.	12 0
SOFT TWILLED SILK, Light Paragon Frames	"	14 0
Well finished, handsome Sticks, excellent value	"	16 0
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Money.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

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LIST of Estates to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
DAVID Rae, late Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Ice Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM ATKINSON, late Manager, Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Dadur.
ARTHUR SLADE HEADLAM, late an Accountant in the Public Works Department, Bombay.
ALBERT ALICK ROCHE FROOM, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, Bombay.
THOMAS ROTTINGER, late Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department.
JOHNSTON FERGUSSON, late Surgeon-General, Army Medical Staff of Southsex, Hants, England.
NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW SOPARIWALA and MANECKBAI, his wife, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants.
JAMES RIDDLE FAULDS, late Assistant Carriage and Wagon Foreman, North-Western Railway, Sukkur.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVET CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admstr.-Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1890.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of DHUNJEE JAIRAJ, late of Bombay, Cutchee Mahomedan inhabitant deceased.
RAHIMATBAI, widow of the said deceased ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration [illegible] Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 4th day of July, 1890.
Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTICES.

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THE LIQUIDATORS are PREPARED to receive TENDERS up to 15th July, 1890, for the PURCHASE of the IMMOVEABLE and MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their Office, Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazaar Street.

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Bombay, 30th June, 1890.

IN the matter of the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, Civil Engineer, of the Public Works Department of India, who died at Exmouth in the County of Devon in England, on or about the 29th day of September, 1888, and letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 19th day of June, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to Francis Arthur Owen, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 21st day of July, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
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IN THE INSTANCE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

MESSRS. VENN AND Co. will, under instructions from the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, in pursuance of a Commission of Sale issued on the 25th day of June, 1890, by the Worshipful the Judge of the above Court Sell, on the spot, at 2 p.m., on the 9th day of July, 1890, the

BARQUE "SANSONE"

and all her belongings, except the Cargo in her now in course of discharge as she lies in COLOMBO HARBOUR. The said ship is copper-bottomed, of 614 tons nett register, and about 800 tons gross.

H. A. AHLBORN,
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Khanapur Taluka	3,200
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3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
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Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

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VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.
The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.
The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.
A trial is earnestly solicited.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £993,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £198,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 3 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.		
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bangkok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 3 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities [illegible] description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and on the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... " 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum, and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPR

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	961/4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,05
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chartered Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	360
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	..	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	860	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	2,000	125	125	10	55
Munnar M.	3,125	400	400	50	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock! Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	62
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	333	845
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	40 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	12
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	360
Kynochpore Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	60
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	55
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,150
Thackker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	50
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	600	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	410
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	427½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Finjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	730
Ingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	320
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	735
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	742½
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,170
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	960
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,210xd
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	220
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	717½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st July, as compared with the statement of the 24th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 24. Rs.	A.	P.	July 1. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,00,000	0	0	68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,37,32,215	0	8	2,28,51,176	11	4
Other Deposits, &c.	3,90,50,687	5	9	4,07,35,393	12	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,65,093	7	5	7,76,375	14	2
Sundries	12,43,369	3	10	17,19,978	12	3
	Rs. 9,04,11,355	1	8	9,19,12,918	2	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	88,19,165	0	0	90,75,391	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	80,43,896	0	0	80,31,016	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	98,48,257	2	1	1,00,62,596	3	2
Credits on do.	78,41,258	8	5	82,27,271	13	2
Bills discounted &c.	2,02,34,511	6	0	1,83,86,436	13	11
Balances with other Banks	4,32,701	15	11	3,90,270	1	9
Bullion	2,961	9	0	2,860	8	0
Dead Stock	12,35,010	14	2	12,24,606	6	3
Stamps	11,460	2	0	11,956	6	0
Sundries	3,02,435	10	5	6,91,273	12	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,82,98,996	6	0	1,79,27,297	3	7
Do. at Branches	1,53,40,700	7	8	1,78,82,339	9	10
	Rs. 9,04,11,355	1	8	9,19,12,918	2	2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Idar arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Thibet sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 7-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Suez entered and the Barque John Davies and s.s. Thibet left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra s.s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, to-morrow.

A POLICEMAN ROBBED.—A constable, named Baloo Gunnoo, residing at Pattan Street, reports the theft of Rs. 20-8 in cash and two silver ear-ornaments, valued at Rs. 6-12, from his premises on Monday last.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a sum of Rs. 50, contributed by his Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga towards its educational fund.

THE HEMABHAI INSTITUTE.—The Maharaja of Chota Oodeypore and Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, of Bombay, have given donations of Rs. 100 each to the Hemabhai Institute at Abmedabad, and become life-members of the same.

A PENSIONER'S COMPLAINT.—Nandaram Balaram, a pensioner, yesterday, applied to Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, for a summons against Mr. John Jardine, the Bombay Deputy Postmaster. Nandaram stated in his information that he went to the General Post Office on Saturday, to make a complaint against the Tardeo Postmaster, when Mr. Jardine set his dog upon Balaram. His Worship granted the summons.

A BREACH OF THE BLASTING LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Saunders charged Moroo Wiswanath, a blasting contractor before Mr. P. Ryan, with neglecting to have a sufficiently strong bamboo lattice over a blasting charge, while blasting operations were being carried on, at Parel Tank Road, on Sunday last. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 10,

FIRE AT ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about one o'clock, in a shed on the grounds of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, now in course of construction, in Hornby Road. The Fort fire-engine arrived on the scene of the fire at 1 a.m., followed shortly afterwards by the Pydhownee fire-engine. There was a prompt and good supply of water, and the fire was put out within half an hour. The origin of the fire is attributed to the accidental upsetting of a lighted kerosine oil lamp, and the damages are estimated at Rs. 300.

A STRANGE CRAZE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday an old woman, named Casi *alias* Dhondi, was charged, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing six pair of boots. The accused, who has been seven times previously convicted, was in the habit, under the pretence of begging, of entering houses and stealing boots and shoes, which she afterwards sold. On Monday she had succeeded in stealing six pairs of shoes, but being caught she admitted having stolen them. Casi was sentenced to two years' hard labour, and was told by his Worship that if she was again convicted, she would, in all probability, be transported for life.

A DISORDERLY LOAFER IN CHURCH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a European, named John Corven, described as a stevedore's labourer, residing at Mazagon, was charged by Inspector Holdway, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, on Sunday evening last. On the evening in question the accused went to the church under the influence of liquor, and began creating a disturbance while the service was being proceeded with. He was asked to leave the church, but refused, and continued the disturbance. Inspector Holdway was called in, and the accused was given into custody. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was under the influence of liquor, and did not know what happened. Being convicted he was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Inspector Greyhurst yesterday charged Wittoo Jayram, a peon in the service of Mr. Pherozesha Meherjee, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 100, the property of his master, on the 16th April last. The accused, it appears, on the date in question, was entrusted by his master with a bill for Rs. 100, to recover the money from a merchant in Bombay. The accused, after receiving payment, absconded with the money. A report was made to the police at the time, but the accused could not be found. On Monday, the 30th June, however, ac cused was seen sitting under a tree, opposite the Gen eral Post Office, by Mr. Pherozesha Meherjee, who gave him in charge of the police. Wittoo Jayram, on pleading guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1890-91.

Bangalore Races .....July 22, 24, 26 and 29.
Agram (Bangalore) Chases...July 31.
Bellary Sky Races .....Aug 12, 14, and 16.
Quetta Autumn Races .....Aug (date not fixed.)
Colombo Races.....Aug 16, 18, 20 and 21.
Poona Sky Races.....Aug 19, 21 and 23.
Lucknow Autumn Races.....Aug 26, 28 and 30
Secunderabad Sky Races ...Aug 26, 28 and 30.
Meerut Sky Races .....Sept 9 and 11.
Ahmednagar Races.....Sept 9, 11 and 13.
Poona Races.....Sept 18, 20, 23, 25 and 27.
Simla Races.....Sept 23, 25 and 27.
Umballa Autumn Races.....Oct 7, 9 and 11.
Mysore Races.....Oct 24, 27, 29 and 31.
Rawal Pindi Autumn Races.Oct 28, 30 and Nov 1.
Peshawar Autumn Races ...Nov 4 and 6.
Meerut Autumn Races .....Nov 11, 13 and 15.
Hyderabad Races.....Nov 18, 20, 22 and 25.
Ferozepore Autumn Races...Nov 18 and 20.
Agra Autumn Races .....Nov 19 and 21.
Sonepore Races .....Nov 22, 25 and 27.
Julpigori Races.....Dec 2, 4, and 5.
Maow Races.....Dec 2, 4 and 6.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting.Dec 6.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting .....Dec 13.
Ballygunge Steeplechases ...Dec 20 and January 3.
Calcutta Races (First Meet- Dec 24, 27 and 30 and ing).....Jan 1.
Calcutta Races (Second Meeting) .....Jan 17 and 24.
Madras Races.....Jan 24, 27, 29 and 31.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Bangalore ...Begins July 23rd.
Calcutta Turf Club ...Calcutta, during First Meeting.

It is very probable the capital of the Punjab will issue a prospectus for three days' racing this autumn, and will appropriate a week in the gap between the Umballa and Rawal Pindi fixtures for this purpose. The meeting will thus be able to tempt the stables passing through Lahore to break journey: but the prospectus should be sent out early.

POONA RACES, 1890.

ENTRANCES 1st JULY.

THE SHIMTHURY STAKES.
Mr. C. Weatherall's b c b m Lottie.
H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.
Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert
THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.
Captain Fowle's b a h Bendigo
THE TURF CLUB CUP.
Captain Fowle's, b a h Bendigo
THE MERCHANTS' CUP.
Mr. Grant's b a gal Starling
Do. c a c Planet
Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert

Corrections in entries of 1st May and 1st June.

Colonel Wahab's ch c b geld "Minden" entered for the Champagne Stakes is now the joint property of Colonel Wahab and Mr. Woolmer.

For Mr. Kempton's b eng geld "Bondage" entered for all Horse Handicap read "Bondage" late "Guyhirn."

Mr. Moochool Shah's g c b "Uncas" entered in Joonaghur Cup and Gondal Purse is a horse and not mare.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Two large new steamers for the Indian passenger trade have just been launched, named, respectively, the City Liner City of Dundee and the Knight Liner Knight Commander. The former is 3,300 tons gross, and the latter 7,000 tons deadweight.

FINAL MEMORANDUM ON THE 1889-90 WHEAT CROP.

THE final Provincial reports on the wheat crop of 1889-90 having issued the following memorandum on the harvest is published for general information :—

CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

Throughout the wheat-growing area the rainfall seems to have been both sufficient and timely up to August or September, after which there was little or no rain except in March or April, when it was too late to benefit the crops. When the sowings commenced the soil was unusually dry, and was insufficiently moist when the crop was ripening. The sole exceptions to the above conditions were the Bombay Karnatak, which had heavy winter rains, and Sindh, were the inundation of the Indus was extremely favourable.

AREA AND OUTTURN OF 1889-90.

These are given in a table and compared with those of the previous years, as well as with the normal figures which represent the averages for the five years ending 1888-89. The comparison with normal shows a falling off in 1889-90 of both area and yield in every province entered under group A., excepting Sindh. Of the B Provinces, Bengal is remarkable in exhibiting a smaller acreage, but larger yield than the normal. Taking India as a whole there is a decrease in area of 1½ million acres or 5·74 per cent. and in outturn of 955,000 tons or 13·16 per cent.

The classification of Provinces and States under two groups (A and B) in the table has been adopted in order to distinguish those in which statistics are based upon village returns and field to field inspection from those in which estimates are more or less guess work. In the latter (B) group are included the Native States in which wheat is grown as well as some British Provinces. The Madras Presidency also is included in this group as the wheat area is small and no special returns for the crop are called for.

In the (A) group, though the area reported for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay and Berar is returned as below that of the preceding year (1888-89), the outturn is larger as indicated below :—

	AREA (ACRES.) 1888-89.	1889-90.	OUTTURN (TONS). 1888-89.	1889-90.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,771,200	4,490,600	1,440,000	1,458,000
Bombay	2,078,300	1,878,100	323,000	420,000
Berar	912,000	830,000	116,900	122,400

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the excess outturn of 18,000 tons is of exceptionally good quality. The season fortunately was entirely free from rust; while the damp easterly winds which preceded the March showers, and continued some time after them, swelled the grain and made it ripen slowly. The increase of 5,100 tons in the outturn of Berar has not been explained in the Provincial report.

In Bombay, although the area shows a decrease of 9·6 per cent., the estimated outturn gives an increase of 30 per cent. owing to the better condition of the crop over the greater part of the Presidency. The remarkable characteristic of the Bombay wheat crop is that no less than 76 per cent. of it is unirrigated.

In Sindh, where all the wheat is irrigated, there was a most remarkable increase of both area and outturn, estimated at over 56 per cent., as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This was due no doubt to a favourable inundation. This estimate, though to be accepted with caution, undoubtedly indicates a sure and substantial increase, and points to a remarkable turn in the development of cultivation in the Province.

In the Punjab also the irrigated wheat area which amounts to over 63 per cent. of the whole shows an increase of 6 per cent., while the unirrigated area is less by 29 per cent. The outturn was very disappointing. In 12 districts the outturn was between 40 and 65 per cent. below that of last year. The falling off, however, was almost wholly on unirrigated land.

The area and outturn of the Central Provinces are 5·68 and 18·09 per cent., respectively, above the figures of the crop of 1888-89, which was exceedingly poor.

In the second group of provinces there is nothing particular to notice, except that in Bengal there was, as mentioned before, a smaller area but larger yield than the normal. Last season's crop was, however, better than the preceding one. In Rajputana the outturn is estimated at 15·36 per cent. above that of 1888-89.

CONDITION OF STOCKS AND PROBABLE EXPORTS.

Generally speaking, stocks are not specially abundant anywhere. No serious deficiency, however, is reported from any Province. The district prices of wheat on the 30th April last appeared on the whole to rule somewhat lower than last year; the averages are given below per maund :—

	1889. Rs. A. P.	1890. Rs. A. P.
Punjab	1 14 6	2 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2 5 11	2 5 9
Bengal	3 0 0	2 13 0
Central Provinces	2 7 4	2 8 7
Bombay	3 4 0	3 1 8
Sindh	2 11 4	2 12 2

According to the *Mark Lane Express* of the 12th ultimo, prices in London ruled very closely with those of 1889, *viz.*, 29s. 10d. per quarter until the first half of May, when there was an upward tendency, the latest quotation being 31s. 7d. per quarter.

The shipments last April as compared with the same month of the two preceding years are given below :—

	1888. Tons.	1889. Tons.	1890. Tons.
Bengal	5,900	7,700	7,300
Bombay	66,800	30,200	36,500
Sindh	500	19,300	7,600
Total	73,200	57,200	51,400

From the comparative figures it may be gathered that over the whole of India the outturn though less than the average is not much below last year's. The serious falling off in the Punjab shows its effect in the diminished exports from Sindh. But it is difficult to conjecture how far this may be recouped from the large outturn of the latter Province. The shipments from Bengal and Bombay together exceeded last year's. On the whole it will be safe not to expect a larger export, but there is no reason to fear a further serious falling off. It is reported that the crop prospects in America are unfavourable for winter wheat, but somewhat improved for spring wheat, and that the Russian crop promises well.

REPORTS IN PAST YEARS.

The exports during the last three years and the countries to which they proceeded are detailed below :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France	Italy.	Egypt.	Others.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1887-88	302,000	30,000	129,000	154,000	33,000	30,000	677,000
1888-89	142,000	124,000	156,000	56,000	33,000	9,000	520,000
1889-90	384,000	117,000	62,000	20,000	83,000	24,000	690,000

In the final memorandum on the wheat crop of 1888-89 it was anticipated that the exports of 1889-90 would not exceed those of the previous year. As a matter of fact, they were 21·60 per cent. below them.

The exports to Italy continue to decline rapidly and those to France in 1889-90 exhibit an extraordinary decrease. In France the wheat crop of 1888 partially failed, and hence its large imports in 1888-89. The crop of 1889 was favourable, and this, coupled with another abundant harvest in Russia and a poor crop in India, is apparently the cause of the large decrease in last year's exports from India to that country. Italy also draws large supplies from Russia.

The following table shows the exports from each maritime province during the last three years :—

Year.	Bengal. Tons.	Bombay. Tons.	Sindh. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1887-88	217,000	427,000	33,000	677,000
1888-89	147,000	533,000	200,000	880,000
1889-90	78,000	257,000	355,000	690,000

FLUCTUATION OF THE WHEAT AREA.

It has been shown in previous memoranda on the wheat crop that although the total area under the crop has substantially increased within the last decade, its expansion has been concurrent with the general enlargement of the cropped area, and has not taken place at the expense of other crops. There is, however, reason to believe that during the current year in Berar and the Central Provinces wheat was to some slight extent replaced by cotton, and that in the Bombay Karnatak the reverse process may have taken place. In Sindh it is probable that wheat has taken the place of other crops to a considerable extent. On the whole, however, the poor harvests of the last three years have caused a sensible decline in the wheat area.

PURITY OF WHEAT.

The Liverpool and London Corn Trade Associations have now reduced the refraction for Calcutta and Bombay shipments from a uniform amount of 5 per cent. to quantities varying for ante-monsoon shipments between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., of which 1½ per cent. may be dirt, and for post-monsoon shipments between 3½ and 5 per cent., of which 2 per cent. may be dirt. In the case of Karachi, however, it has been considered necessary to fix the high rate of 5 per cent. for ante-monsoon and 7 per cent. for post-monsoon shipments. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has pointed out that there is really no difficulty in buying wheat with impurities not exceeding 2 per cent., and confirms the conclusion that the mixture with dirt is made between threshing and shipment. The concession of the Association, therefore, it is to be feared, will but little affect the trade. But, though slight, it is perhaps an indication of a tendency to give way under the pressure which has been brought to bear on the London Association by several of the other commercial bodies and in particular by the valuable evidence brought to light at the conference held at the India Office. On that occasion it was clearly shown that although speculative buyers might all prefer the higher refraction, the millers of the United Kingdom were exceedingly anxious to obtain the cleaner article, and were largely prevented using Indian wheat by its high percentage of impurities, due solely to the high refraction with which it is bought. No further experiment of importance has been made with the steam thresher.

The Government of India, at the instance of the Secretary of State, is in correspondence with Local Governments and Administrations regarding the expediency or otherwise of introducing grain-elevators into India with the view of cleaning, grading and handling wheat. The introduction of these methods, it is to be feared, however, will be useless until the trade shows itself ready to buy clean, and nothing but clean, wheat. The elevator system, however, has the merit of doing away with the necessity for arbitration and analysis of samples. It is being introduced by Russia and may serve to increase the advantages which that country already possesses over India in its competition for the wheat trade of Europe.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

THE BARODA COLLEGE C. C. *VS.* THE MILITARY AND CIVIL CLUB.

THE Baroda College C. C. opened its first match of the season on Saturday last with the Military and Civil Club, on the 5th Bombay Light Infantry parade-ground, which resulted in a rather unexpected win of the former by 8 wickets and 4 runs. The following are the full scores :—

MILITARY AND CIVIL.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
DeCruz c Dhru b Tait	10	b Dalal		5
Khudabaksha b Dalal	0	b Desai		5
E Wilcox b Tait	0	run out, b Desai		0
Lieut Devine b Dalal	2	b Dalal		2
A Taylor b Dalal	2	b Desai		2
Lieut Nissein (capt) b Dalal	0	s b Dalal		0
Hardy c and b Tait	0	b Dalal		0
S Lynn c Dhru b Dalal	18	l b w b Dalal		3
H Oboryne b Dalal	4	b Desai		1
Dhulip not out	6	b Desai		6
Babaji b Tait	0	not out		0
Extras	2	Extras		7
Total	44	Total		31

BARODA COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	
Dhru c Devine b Nissein	1	not out	1
Parneria b Nissein	10	did not bat	
Dalal ran out b Nissein	15		
Desai c Lynn b Nissein	16	b Lynn	8
Dalal (capt) b Nissein	2	not out	10
Tait b Nissein	0	did not bat.	
Middleton b Nissein	0		
Marfatia l b w b Nissein	0	c Taylor b Nissein	0
Kothawalla b Lynn	3	did not bat.	
Limbalker not out	5		
Nakilna b Lynn	2		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	57	Total	22

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 8.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—25 cases champagne, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 115 cases Spanish port, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases wine, David Sassoon and Co; 50 cases claret, Eduljee Bazonjee; 14 cases oilmenstores, &c., D Burjorjee; 57 cases oilmenstores, &c., N V Currance and Co.

Sutlej s—5 cases cheese, bacon, &c., Pearse and Co.

Shanghai s—19 bales printing paper, Ganga N Sreecrishnadass.

FROM CHARENTE.

Pekin s—215 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 50 cases geneva, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—28 cases cognac, R. R. Parakh and Co.

Pekin s—5 cases lanterns, F M Roysee; 5 cases aniline dye, D Motilal.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—9 bales brown paper, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt of St John s—2 cases Indian condiments, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 bales wool, Lalljee Curumsey; 40 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 193 bales twist, Glade and Co.

Wistow Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 15 cwts horns, P Damjee; 375 cwts cloves, Sir Tharia Topen; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool, S M Baboola; 25 cwts horns, B Esmail; 28 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 150 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 56 cwts cloves, E Passia and Co.

Britannia s—3,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—330 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 245 bales cotton waste and fly, Takersee Jeewraj.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Endeavour s—9,999 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirby Hall s—157 cwts groundnuts, 1,800 cwts wheat, 1,275 cwts castorseed, and 150 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 11,301 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—14½ chests opium, J Moolchund; 112 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching; 11 chests opium, T Hakimchund.

Bisagno s—35 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 103 bales twist, R Canjee.

WE are warned to look closely to our Jubilee silver coins, but the caution would be more practical if any one could tell us how to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit. The Continental manufactory of Jubilee sixpences and shillings is reported to make its pieces of standard silver; so that biting, ringing on hard surfaces, and like popular tests, fail to detect anything wrong. Of course, the root of the evil is that the cheapness of the raw material makes the business of the secret Continental mint profitable. In brief, an ounce of silver, worth in the market about 3s. 10½d., is coined into 6s. 6d. Perhaps the only effective safeguard would be to increase the weight of the coins, though that would be on the part of our Mint to forego a very fruitful source of profit.

THE most striking feature in connection with the Epsom Meeting has been the continuation of the good luck which has now followed the Duke of Portland for the last two seasons. To have won upwards of a hundred thousand pounds in two years, including the Derby twice, the Two Thousand Guineas, and the St. Leger, was in itself remarkable; but he has won this season four of the six great races already decided, including the One Thousand Guineas, the Newmarket Stakes, the Epsom Grand Prize, and the Oaks. The value of these prizes is very considerable, but what constitutes the Duke of Portland's great luck is that the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks were the only two "classic" races which had not fallen to his share and which he was naturally most anxious to win. It is impossible not to contrast the extraordinary good fortune which he has enjoyed, with the almost persistent ill-luck which dogged the footsteps of his relative, Lord George Bentinck, who, after years of disappointment, sold off his large stud just at the moment when a future winner of the Derby was to be found in it.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents t

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Vullubjee Poonjabhoy, and on account and the risk of Mr. William Grossmann—
50 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of Goolam Baba Mill, No. 20s Calcutta tie.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPOORA, SECOND LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Kurrimbhai Moola Hyderalli, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ebramjee Moosajee the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate in Kamatipoora, Second Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 1,185, Street No. 156, Collector's old No. 3440, new No. 1021?, old Survey. No. 3316, new Survey No. 587, admeasuring 58 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Kassam, on or towards the west by the property of Tukaram Kalaji, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by Kamatipoora, Second Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. T. A. Bland, vendor's solicitor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Mr. Velljee Soonderjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
121 full-pressed bales surveyed new western ginned cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving Mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors' Dhunjeebhoy Raghoo and Noor Mahomed Raghoo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1890, at 4 p.m.
All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 764, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1692, street Nos. 41-43, admeasuring 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Moholla, on the north by the public road called Chambarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim.
For further particulars and conditions of the sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Jamsetjee Soda-waterwalla's house, at Dhobie Talao, or Girgaum Road.
Under instructions from the executrix of the Will of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria, messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—
All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3313 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old Nos. 215 and 571, new Nos. 1667 and 2694, old survey No.7, new survey No. 8281, together with the tenements, buildings or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2052 and street Nos. 4, 6, and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Fort, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of aforesaid Jeejeebhoy and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by the Dhobie Talao 1st Lane.
The house is situated close to the Dhobie Talao tank and is open on all four sides. It yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 35, and the ground rent is only Re. 1-5-2 per year.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardaseer F. Unwalla, solicitor for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebram Peerkhan.
4 cases 25 cwt. genuine white zinc paint ex s.s. Shanghai.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., on account of the underwriters.
Ex s. s. Clan Graham.
6 rolls cylinder fillets of No. 90s wire 2 inches wide, spaced mild steel round wire on India rubber foundation, each roll 314 feet long, damaged by sea-water.
On view at the Rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BAHAJEE THAKUR, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.
The date of sale will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 9th July, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ZAOBA'S WADI.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Sha Doongersey Sejpal, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dwarkabai, wife of Babaji Balkrishna Soorway, Rambai, second wife of the said Babajee Balkrishna and Babajee Balkrishna, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of fazandari leasehold, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Zaoba's Warree on Pallao Road near Thakordwar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under street No. 46, ward No. 4348, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Jugonath Jeevanjee, and on the west, north and south by the property of Sardar Bahdoor Gunpatrao Morojee Zaoba.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of building materials at the Sassoon's Spinning and W. Co., Limited, Tank Bunder.
On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of building materials, consisting of windows, tiles, rafters, bricks, doors, stones, &c. &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters—
6 bales printing and writing papers, 38, 48, 50, 53 and 63lbs.
By order of the R. A. officers' Mess—
180 pints claret and 27 bottles milk punch.
Also the property of Surgeon-Major Burroughs consisting of medical books, bedsteads, bookstands, writing tables, corner cabinet, cupboards and other sundry articles.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14·3 very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong built victoria in good order.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shaik Mahomed Ally Ebrahim, and at the risk of Tullockchund Bhoichand, out of others, the following quantities of valuable pearls—
1 rakam budla pearls.
1 rakam magaz pearls.
1 (single) pearl.
1 box containing 25 pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES WITHOUT RESERVE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the late James Darragh, Esq., of Aleppy—
47 Keyless and key winding, hunter, half-hunter, and open-faced silver Watches of various sizes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND OLD STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPARTMENT, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A lot of unserviceable and old stores in convenient lots, consisting of empty crates, packing cases, casks, barrels, cans and drums, telegraph materials and wires, zinc packing case lining, cast, steel files, iron chain, broken glass, leather and rubber cuttings, old lamps, furniture, waste paper and old clothing, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th July, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Our BI-WEEKLY sale by Auction of Household Furniture and Miscellaneous effects, including a quantity of sundry articles such as glass paper weights, inkpots, lead pencils, penholders, &c., belonging to a shopkeeper closing business will take place at our auction rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9th July, commencing at 2 p.m.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*AGENTS WANTED.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
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MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THE SALE of the Imperial Flour Mills at Chinchpoogly is POSTPONED, until further instructions.
On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 cases brown half hose.
4 bales white handkerchiefs.
7 bales grey dhoties.
5 bales grey T cloth.
10 bales grey shirtings.
7 bales grey madapolams.
10 bales coloured flannel.
2 cases white jaconets and nansooks.
2 cases silk satin.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS. &c. &c.
On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned—
A quantity of Rice, Grain-sweepings, &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

A FURTHER material advance in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, say, of ⅜ per cent., at 4⅛ was established yesterday, while the rate on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅛ higher, at 3⅞ per cent.; and another drop of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols making the price 96¾. Money is evidently becoming lighter in London daily, and if the pressure increase we may look for a further advance in the Bank rate on Thursday. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer than on Friday, at 47⅞d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in Fours at £78½, though in the other denomination they were 5-16d. lower at £79¾. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6 1-16d. Paris Exchange on London continues its upward course, a further advance of 3 centimes being quoted, at fcs. 25·22½. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 91¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; the total Sales having been the same as Friday's, at 8,000 bales, but including a much smaller proportion of Surats, at 500 bales. The price of Mid.-Americans receded again to 6 7-16d.; but East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value. American Arrivals were 1·64d higher in all positions to August-September, but unaltered thereafter, the quotation for July deliveries being 6 13-32d., and for November-December 5 51-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The New York Market re-opened after the holidays at a decline of 1-16 cent in ready Mid-Uplands, at 11 15-16 cents; while Futures for September were 7 points lower, and for August 11 points down, at 10·79 cents and 11·61 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Although the tone of this market for the staple continued quiet to-day, and quotations may be called unaltered, there has been more enquiry, especially for Bengals and Dharwar, of which descriptions over 1,000 bales in the aggregate changed hands, at Rs. 171-82, and Rs. 180-87, respectively. The other purchases, summing up another 1,000 bales, consisted of Pachora, at Rs.168½; Wadwan, at Rs. 182-90; Serai, at Rs. 182; and Nugger, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT.—A considerable business in this market has been reported again to-day, the demand having run principally on Pessy, the price of which has been put up further half an anna per cwt., making it stand at Rs. 4-7-6 for 91 per cent. quality, and Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt. for 85 per cent. Other descriptions are also firmly held, but show no further advance in price.

SEEDS have become dull, and only a small business has transpired to-day. We call Linseed half an anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt., other kinds being nominally unchanged in value, but without transactions to test the market.

FREIGHTS are steady at about previous quotations. There has been a little more enquiry for Wheat space to the United Kingdom, but not much room offering except at an advance of 6d. per ton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,686	bales.
Wheat	16,740	cwt.
Linseed	4,652	"
Gingelly	987	"
Poppy Seed	600	"
Ground Nuts	593	"
Castor Seed	3,971	"

EXCHANGE was firm at opening, with Private Paper 1-32d. higher owing to dearer money at home; and, the stronger feeling continuing, the market closed at an advance on the morning's rates both for Credits and remittance. Bank Demand has been available for August-January delivery, at 1s. 6 7-16d.; and a transaction in Telegraphic is reported, between Banks, at 1s. 6 13-32d. for July-August transfer. We quote ready :—

Banks Bills on Demand		1s. 6 13-32d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 6⅝d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 17-32d.
Credits	3 "	1s. 6 21-32d.
Francs	3 "	1·96

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market again, scarcely any business having transpired either for Money or Account. The cash price of Fours has remained steady at 102 13-16, at which it closed, with buyers; and for the two next settlements 102 13-16 and 102¾, also with buyers at the rates have been quoted, respectively. There are sellers of 4½ per cent. Paper in the market at 105.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business passing in Cotton Mill Scrip, and the further changes in our list, which we have to note this evening, are an advance of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Jevraz Balloo, Luckmidas, and Presidency; of Rs. 5 in Hindostan; of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Queen; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Jamshed; and Rs. 5 in Imperial, and New Great Eastern, at our quotations. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 360. In Miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,150; Phillips and Co. have declined to Rs. 55; and Kemp and Co., and Badham Pile and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 360 and Rs. 125, respectively.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	5⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. "	79¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	47⅞d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 7-30 a.m.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Mail for Jeddah closes at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst.
Mails for Suakim and Jeddah close at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	7	40	14	9
Teheran	8	1	39	1	4
Suez	8	2	15	1	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	29	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SAMUELLS—May 15, at Wellington, New Zealand, Herbert Edwin Samuells, seventh son of the late E. A. Samuells, Esq., C.B, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 23 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—July 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain N. A. D. Barton, The Connaught Rangers, of a son.
GILMORE—June 25, at Moradabad, N.-W. P. the wife of J. E. T. Gilmore, District Engineer, P. W. D, Moradabad, of a son.
WIGLEY—June 29, at "Thistle Bank," Simla, the wife of F. G. Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATH.

LINDSAY—June 30, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Leonard Lloyd, the beloved child of Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas and Laura Lindsay, aged 19 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

WE have already noticed the despatch of the Government of India upon the state of criminality in this Presidency in so far as it relates to the operations of the Police. But this does not close the subject. If the existing state of things is not altogether so satisfactory as it might be, the reason is to be ascribed not only to defects in the Police Department, but also to the constitution and procedure of the Criminal Courts. It is not a little startling to find it recorded by the Supreme Government that, in the opinion of most of the officers consulted by the different local Governments, the manner in which the Courts are worked frequently tends more or less to favour the escape of criminals. In the first place the jury system is said to be unsuitable. This system is, of course, not in force throughout the Presidency; but it has been on its trial for some years in the Sessions Courts at Thana, Poona, and Belgaum. In other districts the Judges are aided by assessors, whose opinions they are not necessarily bound to follow. The complaints against the jury system are not only that the jurymen are more or less incapable of appreciating the weight to be attached to conflicting testimony, but that in cases involving capital punishment, their objection to giving a verdict of guilty is so strong as to result in the acquittal of persons who have beyond all reasonable doubt committed murder. Even in Europe the growing dislike of capital punishment, as manifested by the verdicts of juries, is a matter of common notoriety; and it need occasion little surprise if in this country the traditional tenets of our Hindoo fellow-subjects regarding the sanctity of human life should influence their judgment, and induce them perhaps unconsciously to shirk the responsibility of sending the criminal to the doom which he rightly deserves. It is all very well to defend the jury system in this country on the ground of its being a means of political education for the people. But when the same complaints come round year after year that, owing to the tender-heartedness of juries, criminals are allowed to escape scot-free, it would seem time that some restriction were placed upon an educational system which treats the protection due to the lives of the population at large as an element deserving only the scantiest consideration. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India is that a more detailed inquiry is necessary into the manner in which the system has operated, or at all events as to the extent to which it has been applied.

The next point referred to in the despatch from the Government of India is the weakness of the Native Magistracy, coupled with the fact that the subordinate executive service has very few Europeans in it. It might almost be said that there are no Europeans in it. Out of 44 Deputy Collectors in this Presidency, five are Europeans; and out of the 155 Mamlatdars, who practically form the subordinate executive service, the name of one European only appears in the Civil List. Whether or not the absence of Europeans from this service has had some effect on the criminal administration—and of this the Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt—the fact remains that the provincial service will always be mainly composed of natives of India. If native Magistrates are weak—which, to a great, but by no means to an universal, extent, is the case—the proper remedy, the despatch states, is to secure that their work shall be regularly supervised by the district and subdivisional Magistrates. A point not noticed in the correspondence is that the Mamlatdars, however excellent their intentions may be, are so overburdened with revenue and miscellaneous duties, that they can often give only the fag end of their working day for hearing criminal cases; and other cases cannot in consequence receive the attention that is due to them. Hence, also, the inordinate delay in the disposal of criminal cases which, out of sheer necessity, are adjourned or postponed for considerable intervals at a time, to the immense inconvenience of the witnesses and parties concerned. Another complaint against the present system that is referred to in the despatch is that magistrates are prone to summon persons on complaint, without making sufficient preliminary inquiry, and that cases consequently break down. This very grave evil is due to the same cause—want of time for proper examination of complainants. It is undoubtedly simpler at the moment, when at the close of an arduous day's work, half a dozen complainants press their petitions on the Court, to issue summonses for accused and witnesses indiscriminately to attend the Court at some future date, than to go carefully and patiently into the facts of the complaint as stated by the petitioner. A rigid cross-examination would frequently prove the worthlessness of the complaint, and no summonses would issue; and the police would be spared to looked after the protection of life and property, instead of running about the country for miles and miles to serve summonses which should never have been granted. Of course there is more trouble to the Magistrate in the long run under this system than in one which requires a little more forethought. But this is distinctly a case in which the native magistracy shows its weakness, and requires rigid supervision. Of the persons placed before a magistrate by the police in 1888, 44 per cent. were convicted; but of those arrested by order of the Magistrate themselves not 20 per cent. were convicted. This is conclusive as to the want of discretion shown in the issue of process by the courts.

A strong case is thus made out for the necessity of a more perfect supervision of subordinate magistrates on the part of the district magistrates. That local Governments have frequently issued orders to this effect is admitted; but now that the matter has been thus prominently brought to notice, the Government of India hopes that effectual steps may be taken to enforce such supervision, and in particular that care may be taken to check the tendency to delay and adjournments which greatly favour the escape of criminals. Attention is also directed to the necessity of counter-acting the tendency which the native magistracy constantly exhibits of imposing inadequate punishments. One conclusion which might be drawn from all these considerations is that the separation of magisterial and revenue functions is, to some extent at all events, advisable; for when an officer has more work than he can properly deal with, a little more or less supervision over him will not effect any large amount of good. This consideration, however, is not alluded to. Nor is there any mention of the need for having a Sessions Court in each district. Immense inconvenience is caused in Kolaba and Kaira by the necessity for sending all sessions cases to Thana and Ahmedabad respectively. This procedure greatly adds to the reluctance on the part of witnesses to give evidence, and consequently favours the escape of criminals. In conclusion, the despatch touches upon the necessity for improving the agency engaged in prosecuting cases in the Magisterial Courts, especially as criminals can now so easily obtain trained pleaders to conduct their defence. The suggestion for the improvement of the status of Court inspectors does not meet the case; for, as we have shown, such officers do not exist in this Presidency. No definite instructions are laid down in the matter. But magistrates are reminded that it is their duty, not only to hold the balance between opposing advocates, as in civil litigation, but to satisfy themselves that before acquitting for want of proof, all sources of evidence have been exhausted, and that all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent guilt going unpunished. Native magistrates too often disregard this part of their functions. The legal maxim that "*judex condemnitur cum nocens absolvitur*" has to be impressed upon them. While the reforms inculcated in these papers by the Supreme Government cannot be said to sufficiently meet the emergency, it is a hopeful sign that most of the evils now existing have been clearly recognised, and that a new departure is to be taken to eradicate them.

THE rather alarming breach of military discipline on the part of the Grenadier Guards, the first infantry regiment in the British service, is as puzzling as it is unprecedented. The regiment is composed of as fine a body of men as are anywhere to be found in Europe. They are paid more liberally, fed more substantially, and housed better than the average linesman, and their duties are lighter, if perhaps somewhat more monotonous, than those of their comrades of the territorial regiments. They are men chosen from the line battalions in virtue of their superior physique and good character. Yet they are to-day found guilty of what is little short of mutiny, rendering themselves liable to severe punishment and setting an incalculably bad example to their less-favoured comrades. Reuter's telegram says that the men refused to show kit, locked the doors of their rooms, and when reprimanded by their commanding officer, hooted him. Kit inspection is an ordeal the men of every branch of the service have had to undergo, monthly or bi-monthly, from time immemorial. Each man, after attestation, is served out with a kit which comprises everything he will need whilst serving with the colours—from an undress jacket and a prayer-book to a box of blacking and a square of soap. These articles he is compelled to keep up at his own expense, and directly after Muster-day, which corresponds with the Indian *paila tarik*, his kit is laid out for inspection, that any article requiring renewal may be supplied by the Quarter-master, and the cost debited to the man's account. The proper setting out of a kit for inspection is almost a work of art. The cloak and jacket and over-alls must be folded into given sizes, the mess-tin must be polished, the knife, fork and spoon, brass-button-stick, and forage cap badge, and side-arms must be spotlessly clean and burnished; socks and shirts and other accessories washed and darned and everything put in its prescribed place at the foot of the soldier's cot. As may be well imagined, kit inspection involves an amount of toilsome preparation. This being so, the Central News version of the incident seems to be the correct one, since it alleges that it was *early* kit inspection the men objected to. And in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is easy to imagine that the men considered they had a grievance. The bulk, if not the whole, of a soldier's work is done in the morning. In addition to his early morning parade and drill, the barrack-room must be swept and its furniture and fixtures overhauled, and a thousand and one things done which are only known to those in the ranks. An officer, as a rule, never goes the rounds of the barrack-rooms before noon, and by that time everything is spick and span. For kit inspection, barrack-rooms and stores as well as individual kits must look their best, and kit inspection before noon would almost certainly be considered a hardship wherever it might be enforced. At the same time it must be remembered there is a legitimate way of obtaining redress for every grievance—a somewhat disagreeable method it may be and not always immediately productive of the desired result—but insubordination of the character which manifested itself among the admittedly overworked Artillery drivers at Woolwich last year, and the Grenadier Guards now, should not be tolerated for a moment. The remedy however is to afford the men greater facilities for bringing their grievances to the notice of their commanding officers.

MR. MACKENZIE'S Resolution on the Revenue administration of the Central Provinces, like all the Chief Commissioner's contributions to the records of his Government, is eminently informing, and gives a very clear idea of the condition of agriculture and the agricultural classes in the territories in his charge. Mr. Mackenzie distributes praise and blame amongst the officers of the Department with an unsparing hand. If on the one hand he feels that he is justified in estimating the services of Mr. J. B. Fuller, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, as simply invaluable, he feels it equally his duty to come down upon an unfortunate Deputy Commissioner with the candid censure that "the revenue administration of his district has been weak and efficient in all departments." There is something that reminds us of Sir Richard Temple's stern discouragement of inefficiency in this; there is, indeed, in all Mr. Mackenzie's work, the evidence of a determination to keep in close touch with every detail of the administration that reminds us forcibly of the first Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. It is a bad season that Mr. Mackenzie has to report upon—that of 1888-89—but the glowing account which Sir Richard Temple; twenty-five years ago, gave of the potentiality of the territory was borne out even in a time of comparative drought. That the harvest was as good as it turned out to be, we are told, is a striking proof of the tenacity with which the black soil of the Provinces retains its moisture. But the Central Provinces Administration are not content to rely upon the natural advantages which the soil possesses in this respect. It has been proved that bunded fields retain their moisture while the soil of the open land around them is dry and hard, and accordingly district officers have been instructed to urge the cultivators to construct field banks and similar improvements, this advice being accompanied with printed notices in the vernacular setting forth the fact that such improvements will not be liable to assessment at the next settlement. That this promise is of great importance is clear from the fact that in many cases the cultivators have sent in applications for *sanads* formally exempting their improvements from assessment. Mr. Mackenzie seems to have taken special pains to ensure that the Agricultural Loans Act shall not remain a dead letter. Vernacular notices were distributed in all the districts calling attention to the advantages offered by this Act, and the consequence was that more money was advanced in six months last year for agricultural improvements than in the whole of the previous three years. Evidently then the Central Provinces Administration have overcome the reluctance to avail themselves of *takavi* advances which the cultivators in other parts of India—particularly in this Presidency—until recently have manifested. The indebtedness of the cultivating classes in the Central Provinces is a constant factor in the economic problem, but familiarity with it seems to deprive it of its terrors, since Mr. Mackenzie is able in one sentence to remark that "the cultivating classes who inhabit the open spaces of these Provinces are as a rule in very comfortable circumstances;" and in the next that "they are heavily in debt"—a collocation which conveys cheering assurance of the compatibility between human happiness and the importunity of the Marwari.

AFTER Dr. Blaney's exploit at Monday's meeting of the Corporation we must not be surprised if before long he moves "that in consequence of the heavy shower of the day before yesterday the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is necessary to go on with the Tansa Dam, and whether it would not be better to remove the material used in that structure to Back Bay." If and when this proposition is laid before the Corporation it will be just as easy—but not easier—to dispose of it as the majority and those who spoke for them found it to dispose of the singular proposal laid before them on Monday. The one suggestion and the other belong to the category which makes caricature superfluous. There is no need either to quote against Dr. Blaney what Sir William Harcourt would call his "*tu quoques*." His own acceptance of the scheme which on the eve of its completion he discovers to be impolitic and unnecessary is on record; but seeing how little it can matter in July 1890 what Dr. Blaney may have said in November 1889, why should not we join him in thinking that bygones—including in that comprehensive phrase votes and speeches and more tacit forms of consent—should be bye-gones. Still it is a curious fact—and one to which the att

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE LONDON POLICE AGITATION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Large crowds gathered round the Bow-street police-station last night, cheering the mutinous policemen, and urging them to continue in their refusal of duty.

The mob at a late hour became so boisterous that it was necessary to call out troops and mounted police to disperse them.

It is not anticipated that the trouble will continue long or assume very serious proportions, a majority of the men remaining loyal to duty.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 8.

The Conference between the Houses have agreed upon a basis for the purchase of four and a half million of ounces of silver monthly.

FINANCIAL DEADLOCK IN URUGUAY.

The National Bank of Uruguay has suspended cashing notes, and the Bourse at Monte Video, the capital, is in consequence closed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STRIKE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DISMISSAL OF DELINQUENTS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Forty constables, who took part in Saturday's strike, have been dismissed from the force.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Mathews, replying to a question, said that only young constables were concerned in the present agitation, and that the conduct of the elder members of the force was excellent.

He further assured the House that there would be no interruption in the police service of London.

LONDON, JULY 8.

An immense crowd collected at Bow Street last evening, attracted there by the promised police strike. A large body of mounted police paraded the street, but failed to clear away the mob, many of whom were arrested for inciting a disturbance.

A basin was thrown from the windows of Bow Street station among the mounted police.

A force of cavalry eventually had to be summoned to restore order, and they patrolled the street.

They afterwards escorted the Prince of Wales from the Opera to Marlborough House.

Only a handful of constables have refused duty and their places have been filled by reserves from other divisions.

The strike was altogether a failure.

At midnight torrents of rain fell and thinned the crowd in the streets, and quietness was restored.

MR. STANHOPE ON THE GRENADIERS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said he had received no information of any mutiny among the Grenadier Guards.

A BANQUET TO COLONEL DUNDAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

The farewell banquet given to-night to that popular member of Poona society, Colonel Dundas, was a most brilliant affair. The hall was prettily decorated, scarlet cloth predominating, which greatly added much to the general effect. The dinner-table decorations were excellent. Ferns, roses, and acacias were in great variety. A hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen graced the board, Sir George Greaves presiding. Col. Dundas sat on the right, and Mrs. Moore on the left. Sir Raymond West, Colonel Rawlins, Colonel and Miss Connyngham Moore, Mrs. Nugent, General and the two Misses Pottinger, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Lloyd, General Knowles, Surgeon-General Graves, Mrs. and Miss Graves, Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Hinde, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Colonel and Miss Grieg, Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Major Broadfoot, Major Tottenham, Colonel Carrington, Captain Scallon, Miss Montgomery, Major and Mrs. Tidy, and Captain Geoghegan were among those present. The dinner, supplied by Felix Cornaglia, late of Messrs. Pelliti and Co., was of a most recherche description.

After dinner Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief, proposed the health of Colonel Dundas. He said: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are met here this evening to do honour to a right good fellow. (Applause.) We all regret that he is going, as he has been so very much to us. Colonel Dundas leaves his mark on this presidency, both as regards its business and its amusements. I need not say how very much we shall miss him personally. I do regret he is going just as I have come here, from a military point of view. As for his social excellence, it is easy to get a man to play, but it is not so easy to get a man to work, but he combined the two admirably. (Applause.) As regards his services, you have read them in the newspapers, which have stated them better than I could. But he has done well wherever he has been, and I am sure he will do well wherever he goes. Here in Poona we shall miss him very much. But I am glad to see that before going, he has left his memento behind him in that admirable institution, Rosherville, on the banks of the river. (Applause.) There are many here to-night who can extol his merits better than I can, but no one shall miss him more than I shall. I ask you, therefore, to drink to his health." (Applause.)

The toast was received with musical honors.

Colonel Dundas, who was much affected, replied in eloquent and feeling terms as follows:—"It is indeed difficult to find words to express gratitude for the great honour you have done me this evening. I should like to thank each individual friend for his presence here. I will first thank the Commander in-Chief, who has proposed my health. Looking round me, I notice, with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness, faces of many old friends which bring to mind the many happy hours spent watching at polo and cricket, and many gallant struggles on the river. I can never forget the many happy hours passed on the river during my staff service here. I beg to thank you once more for your kind reception of me. Good-bye and God bless you, one and all, for your many kindnesse. to me and mine."

The banquet terminated at a very late hour.

THE RAJAH OF BHINGA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The Rajah of Bhinga has been put on the Police Committee.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The Uncovenanted Service Committee in England have definitely decided to hear witnesses from England next Session.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The Italian Steamer Po left Suez for Aden and Bombay this morning at 9 a.m.

DEATH OF MR. HAROLD KING.

We learn with deep regret that Mr. Harold King died on Monday at or near Aden, when on his return voyage to Bombay. The telegram announcing this sad occurrence states that he was seized with heat apoplexy on the P. and O. steamer Oriental shortly before the steamer reached Aden; that he was landed there, and buried yesterday. The news came with the more painful surprise, as Mr. King went home three months since in excellent health, and he was the last man in the world whom his friends would have expected to succumb to heat apoplexy. He had scarcely had a day's illness during a long residence in India, and he was a man of untiring energy, with the promise before him of a long career of usefulness and distinction. His death will be heard of in all sections of the community with real sorrow. There was not in Western India a more popular man or one more deserving of his popularity. Such gentleness and kindliness of heart as his are not often united with the robuster virtues which made him an energetic and capable man of business, a keen rider and sportsman, and a citizen able and willing to take his part in the affairs of the community that held him in such high esteem. He will be missed and regretted wherever he was known. In the Masonic world he had gained through hard work and devotion to the interests of the craft a distinguished position. In the Light Horse, in which corps he had held a lieutenancy since its formation, his death creates a blank which cannot easily be filled, for he was eagerly interested in its prosperity, and his *bonhomie* was nowhere more appreciated than amongst his comrades in the corps. Mr. Harold King, who was about thirty-eight years of age, was a younger son of the late Mr. Henry Samuel King, the founder of the firm of H. S. King & Co., of Cornhill and Pall Mall, of the Bombay branch of which, Messrs. King, King and Co., he was the head. Like other members of his family he was educated at Charterhouse, and after serving for a period in the London house, he first joined the Calcutta branch, coming to Bombay in 1882. He lived a busy life, but he found time to take part in public affairs, filling for a time one of the Government seats upon the Municipal Corporation, and for the past eighteen months serving on the directorate of the Bank of Bombay. He left Bombay for Europe on the 18th April last; and so genuine was the interest he took in our civic affairs that he attended a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on the day preceding his departure. His death cuts short a career which those who knew him best anticipated would have been one of honour and public usefulness, for he was a man of undoubted capacity, broad in his interests and sympathies, and trusted and liked wherever he went. It may be convenient to state that Mr. King's death will make no difference in the arrangements of the Bombay firm, which will be carried on as heretofore.

As a Freemason, Mr. Harold King had, not more by his high position in the craft than by his genial and self-sacrificing nature, won the love and esteem of members of both the Constitutions, whether Europeans or Natives. We believe he was initiated into Freemasonry at an early age at a Lodge in Oxford; and subsequent to his arrival in this country, he was an officer of the District Grand Lodge at Calcutta. On his arrival in Bombay, he became a member of Lodge St. George as well as of Lodge Concord; and it is a singular fact, evidencing his great popularity among Masons, that he was elected Master of both Lodges in the same year, and ruled over them both under a special dispensation. Almost immediately after his arrival in Bombay, he was elected District Grand Treasurer and served in the office for about eighteen months. Some time afterwards he was appointed District Senior Grand Warden, which office he held until he was nominated to the high position of Deputy District Grand Master in the time of Mr. Tyrrel Leith. Mr. Harold King ably discharged the duties of Deputy District Grand Master for about five years; and on Mr. Leith proceeding to Europe, he was appointed Deputy District Grand Master in charge. This high office Mr. King held with credit to himself and benefit to the Craft until the 12th November, 1887, on which day he performed, at Government House, Parel, the ceremony of installing his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as District Grand Master. Last year Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, appointed Mr. King an honorary member of his Grand Lodge, a distinction which gave satisfaction to all Masons under the English Constitution. On the departure of the Duke of Connaught from Bombay, Mr. King presented to his Royal Highness the farewell address of the Masonic fraternity at a conversazione held at the Secretariat on the 7th March last. Towards the end of that month Mr. King, who had continued to be Deputy District Grand Master, resigned the office, owing to his intended departure for Europe. The resignation was accepted with regret at a communication of the District Grand Lodge, held on the 31st March last; and Mr. H. W. Barrow was installed by Mr. King as his successor. Mr. King had risen to the higher degrees of the Order which few Masons attain to. He was Principal of Chapter Keystone of Western India; also Master of the Mark Masters Lodge, "Holmesdale in the East;" and was Most Wise Sovereign of the Bombay Chapter Rosecroix, 18th Degree. Mr. King's death leaves a gap in local Freemasonry which cannot be easily filled.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES.

A MEETING of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held last evening at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in place of the late Mr. Jehangeer Burjorjee Vacha, deceased. Sir Jamsetjee, Jejeebhoy Bart., presided. There was a large number of Justices of the Peace in attendance. The chairman briefly addressed the gentlemen as to the object of their meeting, and then called upon the gentlemen present to nominate or elect a delegate in place of the late Mr. Jehangeer Burjorjee Vacha, deceased, that he may be recommended to Government for his appointment to the vacant post. Thereupon it was proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, that Mr. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee be elected a delegate. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE Commemoration festivities commenced at Oxford, on the 19th ult., with concerts at Pembroke and Keble Colleges, given by the musical societies of each college in their respective halls. Both of these were numerously attended. The proceedings next week will include balls given by Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Pembroke, Lincoln, Wadham, and New Colleges, and also by the University and Vincent's Club. The more public engagements include the procession of boats, the flower show, the Masonic fete in Worcester College Gardens, and the conferment of honorary degrees in the Sheldonian Theatre, Mr. Stanley being one of the recipients.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

LITTLE did I think, when I wrote last week of the gay and festive demeanour of Mr. Monro, C. B., at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner, that the popular and efficient Commissioner of Police was about to place his resignation in the hands of the Home Secretary. *And the resignation has been accepted.* Stands Scotland—I mean Scotland Yard—where it did? Well, I suppose that things in Policedom will shake themselves together and go on as usual. In some quarters I read of the effacement of Mr. Monro as "an irreparable loss." But what said Napoleon to the courtier who told him that the existence of his Imperial Majesty was an imperative necessity to Europe? "No man is a necessity," quoth the Corsican. "Nor I, nor Cæsar, nor Alexander. The world must go on."

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To this extent, however, we may console ourselves for the Scotland Yard revolution, in the fact that in the course of sixty years we have only had five Commissioners of Police—Sir Richard Mayne and Sir Charles Rowan, first conjointly; and then Sir Richard *solus*, Sir Edmund Henderson, Sir Charles Warren, and Mr. James Munro. I dare be sworn that, since 1830, there have been at least forty Prefects of Police in Paris.

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Mr. Hermon Hodge, M. P., "heckled" the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other night about the difficulty of obtaining small silver change, and the unpopularity of the four-shilling and five-shilling pieces. Mr. Goschen was prompt in replying that there were nearly four million shillings and three million sixpence at the Bank of England ready for circulation. They may be "ready," but are they circulated? The case seems to be analogous to that stated in the negro ditty once quoted by Captain Maryatt:—

Sally Brown's a bright Mulatter,
Pretty gal—but I can't get at her.

I may add that within the last week I have not met with a single cabman who could give me sixpence change out of the florin which I tendered him in payment of an eighteen pence fare. One Jehu declared that "he hadn't seen a bloomin' tanner since last Febuwerry." And cabmen, we all know, are as truthful as they are obliging.

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Mr. Goschen flatly denied that the crowns and double florins were unpopular, except in clubs. For my part I look upon both these pieces as extremely ugly, vulgar, and inartistic coins. The Queen's head on both is too small; the features are a libel on the dignified sweetness of the Royal countenance; and the crown seems to be in danger of tumbling off the illustrious head of the wearer. As for the "arrangement" of heraldic dish-covers and pokers on the reverse, it is simply hideous. The double florin, moreover, is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare to grooms and schoolboys. Those among us who are stingy (I am stingy) profess to give five-shilling "tips," and, lo! they turn out to be only four-shilling ones. Finally, every coin ought to have its denomination plainly impressed on it. It would be a "barbarism," I am told, to adopt such a course. But are the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Greeks barbarians? Their coins always declare the worth thereof.

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Life would be a dreary waste, indeed, without Ally Sloper. I do not often come across his "Half Holiday"; but when I do, I look upon the rencontre as a sweet boon, and, lighting up a mild Havana, sit down for a good half-hour of rollicking fun. The gentire Sloper family are, to me, invested with a nameless charm. Tootsie, Alexandry, the Twins, the Dook Snook, the Honourable Billy, all live and breathe in my mind's eye and ear. Thus I grieve to see that "Ally" has been in trouble at Bow Street on a charge of contravening the provisions of the Lottery Act by circulating proposals for awarding a prize of £11,000 to some fortunate holder of "Half Holiday" coupons. It was, on the whole, a jocose prosecution, and conducted in the friendliest manner. Eventually Ally's proprietor was fined a shilling on each of the two summonses preferred against him; but it may, without fear of contradiction, be said that the Sage left the court without a stain on his character; and that there will be no reason for erasing the proud motto which, I am told, is emblazoned over the kitchen fireplace at the "Sloperies":—

Let arts and commerce, laws and learning, die,
But leave us still our old Sloperity.

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Ally, the younger generation of fun-lovers may not be aware, had in the last generation a precursor in eccentricity, hight "Billy Barlowe," originally the hero of a street ballad, with the burden "Oh, oh! raggedy, oh!" but appropriated (on the Moliere principle of taking his property where he found it) by the late Robert B. Brough, who in some comic periodical published *circa* 1856-7 made "Billy" the vehicle, week after week, of matchless drollery, irony, and epigram. Even as Ally Sloper is distinguished by his white hat and his carmine nose, so was the Broughian "Billy Barlow," drawn by the deft pencil of R. B. B. himself, conspicuous tarough a perennial black eye.

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In this connection I would call attention to the recent republication of Robert Brough's woadrously witty and satirical "Songs of the Governing Classes," the original edition of which—in 1855—was dedicated to Edward M. Whitty, a trenchant journalist of his time who had written, in a weekly paper called the *Leader*, a series of papers entitled "The Governing Classes," some of which essays, in their vehement eloquence and their mordant satire, might have been qualified by Dean Stanley as "Terrific Suras." It was thus that the Dean spoke at a dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund of certain "lurid leaders" in a London daily paper. Those who object to the fierce radicalism of the "terrific suras" penned by Robert Brough in the "Marquis de Carabas," "My Lord Tomnoddy," "The Return from Syria," and the "Incas of Peru," may turn with advantage to his delightfully tender and harmonious lyric called "Godiva," which was afterwards recited with excellent effect by Leicester Burlingham at the performances given for the benefit of R. B. B.'s widow and family at Drury Lane and at the Manchester and Liverpool theatres.

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Had Robert Brough lived in these days, and had he enjoyed better health, he would have made, I should say, as large a fortune as that acquired, infinitely to his credit, by the gifted author of the "Bab Ballads," of the "Palace of Truth," of "Patience," and a score more productions as witty and as wise. But it was Robert's fate to live in an age when the work for which he was particularly fitted was miserably paid, and he had neither the grovelling patience in acquiring information, nor the beaver-like industry in production which are essential to financial success in journalism. I doubt whether on an average his earnings ever exceeded six hundred pounds a year. I know that he never got more than a hundred pounds for a burlesque. Five-and-twenty pounds was his usual remuneration for a farce; and for such a poem as "Godiva" he possibly received five, or, at the utmost, ten guineas. Well, how much did George Linley get for "Constance?" Did the sum reach three figures? How much did Thomas Haynes Bailey receive for "She wore a wreath of Roses?" Five pounds, we know, was Crouch's honorarium for "Kathleen Mavourneen." It was nobody's fault that men of genius were paid thirty and forty years ago such starvation wages for their masterpieces. As the bereaved husband says in "Madame Bovary":—"C'est la faute de la fatalité." *Ananke'*. There it is. I would put the word in Greek, only the printers would charge me a shilling for setting up Hellenic type.

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A very pretty little newspaper quarrel has arisen about the literary earnings of Sir Walter Scott, to which I referred—following the instructive *Truth*—last week. The well-informed Mr. M. H. Spielmann, discoursing on the Scott earnings, incidentally remarked that a successful song-writer such as Edward Fitzball, who wrote "My Pretty Jane," could earn as much and more with a single ditty than could be earned by the most successful novelists. Forthwith the equally well-informed Mr. John Coleman pounces down on Mr. Spielmann, and asserts that Mr. Edward Fitzball, so far from being splendidly remunerated for his labours, passed his long and laborious life in misery.

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I knew Edward Fitzball—we used to call him "Ball"—very well. He was chiefly noted as the author of transpontine melodramas of the "blood and thunder" school, and Albert Smith used humorously to accuse him of always burning blue-fire in his grate at home. Remember that he only wrote the words—and very silly ones they are—of "My pretty Jane," the copyright title of which is "When the bloom is on the Rye." The composer of the charming melody to which the words were set, was Sir Henry R. Bishop, who certainly did not die a millionaire.

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Edward Fitzball's life was not spent in utter misery He earned a fair income, and I think he had some private means. At all events, there used to be current about him a story of his being met by a friend who asked him how he was getting on. It must be premised that Fitzball always spoke as though he had a cold in his head. You know what I mean. It is the utterance of the catarrh-stricken but sentimental young lady in an early number of *Punch*, who implores her lover not to swear by "the bool—the iggodstand bool" There was a talented baritone named Borrani, who played under Bunn's management at Drury Lane in "Maritana," and used to sing:—

Earbe geddle Baritada
By the bagic of thy beaudy
Earbe swear, too fair Gitada,
This fondt ardt beads bud for thee.

Thus Fitzball is said to have replied to his friendly interlocutor: "Pbe buch bedder dow. My buther's det. I do'nd mead what you mead," but it be bore comfordable dow my buther's det. He was a simple, *naïf*, whole-souled creature, and published, not long before his death, two volumes of very amusing autobiographical reminiscences.

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I have received a communication to the effect that the writer of the article "Why Shave?" in *All the Year Round*, was written by Wilkie Collins, who thereafter left off shaving. But the article did not appear in *All the Year Round*: it was in *Household Words*. The mistake is as unimportant as a slip of the pen of my own last week, when I wrote that "Julie" with the various pronunciations was a character in the "Lady of Lyons." Of course she is one of the *dramatis personæ* in "Richelieu" but a correspondent—of course, anonymous—from Leeds takes me to task for the blunder as acrimoniously as though I had circulated scandal about Queen Elizabeth, or spoken disrespectfully of the Equator. My friend, when you have come to four score years and ten, when you have been thrice shipwrecked, once gored by a mad bull, once blown up in the Great Eastern, and once trepanned after being scalped by a Red Indian at the siege of Ticonderoga, you will run the risk of making graver blunders than the "Julie" one.

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I rejoice, nevertheless, that I have had the opportunity to mention the two periodicals started and conducted to the day of his death by the illustrious author of "Pickwick," since I find lying before me the just-published summer number of *All the Year Round*, conducted by Charles Dickens, which consists of an entire story entitled "A Mist of Error," written by Miss Mary Angela Dickens. A very moving tale, indeed, it is, of two step-sisters who lose themselves in the labyrinths of love for a while, quite as hopelessly as the Grecian swains and maidens do in the fog of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." But all comes right again at last, and, to quote Miss Dickens, "the mist passes away for ever." Love is not much in my line; but I have read the summer number of *All the Year Round* with the deepest interest.

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The editor of *Truth* is one of the kindliest-hearted souls alive. He makes thousands of small folk happy every Christmas, by giving them dolls, and toys, and things, and he is continually inciting his compassionate readers to subscribe to Mrs. Jeune's admirable fund for sending poor sickly London children into the country for a holiday. But Mr. Labouchere little knows the heritage of woe which he is entailing on grown-up ladies by advising them to turn their attention to butter-making and kindred dairy pursuits as a means of making a remunerative livelihood. I asked a lady who has had considerable experience in this direction, for her opinion on the subject. Her reply was in effect:—"Hateful. Continual toiling and moiling, and, as a rule, hope deferred which maketh the heart sick. After nearly jerking your arms out of their sockets with the labour of churning, you are mocked by the appearance of a few jagged morsels of butter in the cream, but they won't coagulate, and you go to work again till you are weary and go to bed to dream of new and perfect churns—dreams which are never realised." Have I not somewhere read in one of the late Louisa Allcott's stories of a young American married lady who tried her hand at jelly-making, and who went into a strong fit of hysterics and quarrelled with her husband because "the jelly wouldn't jell"? *Voila!* One of *Truth's* correspondents is building a dairy on her grounds, and she has a dairy-maid who has taken a first prize for butter-making at an agricultural show. There it is again. How many dairy maids did poor Marie Antoinette employ at the Petit Trianon? We know how many Dame Durden, in the ballad, had.

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"A movement is on foot to agitate for a weekly half-holiday for domestic servants, upon the same conditions as those given to shop assistants, and it is suggested that the Girls' Friendly Society, or some similar organisation, might with advantage take the matter up." With equal advantage, I should say, might such a society, if they took the matter up, set it down again. Domestic servants have, in well-regulated households, quite as many holidays as are good for them; and in a multitude of instances the liberty conceded to them is deplorably abused. I have kept house for thirty years, and know what I am talking about. In a respectable family the servants are well fed, well sheltered, kindly treated, assiduously tended when they are sick, and they have plenty of pocket money. Much more than a nursery governess has. Good domestics may be occasionally met with. As a rule, I have found servants to be exigent, intractable, fastidious, stubborn, capricious, and almost inconceivably ungrateful. If they get into houses where they are not well treated, they need not stay there. But the time has come to speak out on a question about which floods of nonsense are continually rolling into print. Cheap fashion books, cheap finery, penny romances, and the inducements held out in factories where the girls can work during the day and have their "liberty" at night, are steadily bringing about the entire collapse of domestic service in this country.

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Matters are worse in Australia. If you complain of the dinner, the cook coolly tells you to dress it yourself. In an hotel the chambermaid declines to call a lady-visitor "ma'am." Over and over again, in Victoria and New South Wales, a kindly barmaid who had good manners has waited upon us to save us from the rudeness of a parlour-maid, whose attendance did not go much beyond banging the dishes on the table and tossing her head. And at Christmas time the servants, cooks, maids, "foolish fat scullions" and all, frequently "bolt" in a body without giving you the slightest warning, and leave you to shift for yourself.

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The list of lady patronesses of the forthcoming Royal Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball reads like an excerpt from the index to the Waverley Novels, and stirs the heart like a drum. What do you say to such titles as "Lady Margaret Cameron of Lochiel," "Lady Balfour of Burleigh," "Lady Macdonald of Clanranald," "Mrs. Fletcher of Saltoun," "Lady Campbell of Blythswood," "Helen, Lady Forbes," and especially "Lady Helen Macgregor of Macgregor?" Only one name seems wanting to complete the picturesqueness of the list. I look in vain for a "Flora Macdonald."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

GENERAL SIR HENRY PRENDERGAST is expected to return to Baroda from leave, on the 10th instant, when he will relieve Colonel Jackson, who has been acting for him during his absence. Colonel Jackson has made himself so popular that his departure from Baroda will be much regretted.

A SUM of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by the Goa Government for expenses in connection with the industrial and agricultural exhibition which will take place in the city of Old Goa in December next, concurrently with the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST P. M. MODY.

MR. COOPER resumed the hearing at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, of the case in which Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody, carrying on business under the title of P. M. Mody and Co., stands charged, at the instance of Mr. Symington, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that office in reference to a fire which occurred on his premises in Apollo Street, in November, 1889. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Insurance Company, the defendant being represented by Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

Mr. Symington, recalled, stated that on the 26th May, 1890, he wrote asking the accused if he could give any explanation of the fact that he had goods in godowns, other than the Apollo Street shop, at the time of the fire, and in reply received a letter from his solicitors, in which surprise was expressed at the circumstance that the witness had written in reference to the matter seeing that Mr. Symington had some time previous to the date of his letter paid the amount of the claim after being fully satisfied as to its genuineness.

Henry Janni, examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said: I am the manager of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company in Bombay. I know the accused. On the 20th November, 1889, he effected a policy of insurance in my office for Rs. 15,000, to cover goods in his godown, at Bajee Pala Street. The accused also wanted to effect a further policy in my office. He did not mention the amount, but the policy was to cover goods in the Byculla godown. I declined to issue the policy as it was not a good risk.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Arthur Herman Levy, examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said: I am an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Bull, Bevan and Co. I know the accused, on whose behalf the above firm have imported worsted yarn. About 2,000 lbs. in all were imported, made up into four bales, which were shipped from England on the 19th July, 1889. I think they would be delivered to the accused about the end of August. I remember what sort of yarn the firm imported; it is similar to that before the Court. We have imported the same kind of wool for three or four other Bombay firms, but I do not know if any other firms import such wool. The accused did not buy any more of the wool from us.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie.—I cannot say from the appearance, or from any other thing, that the wool before the Court is a portion of the four bales of wool that were sold to the accused about August, 1889. I have been told that Messrs. Macdonald and Co., import worsted yarn. I do not think that there is anything in the import returns that would show me that other firms import such yarn, as the entries only show it as "wool." I have seen yarn that has been imported by another firm, but I cannot say with certainty if it was packed in the same manner as our yarn.

Mr. Craigie: Was it not made up into bundles about the same size as yours?—Yes. So far as I can remember I have never seen any yarn packed in a different manner to that before the Court, and have no reason to believe that that yarn is the same as my firm sold to the accused, who has done business with that firm for over three years.

Mr. Craigie: Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Mody is a dishonest man?—No. I have always found him fair and honest in his dealings; he always paid his accounts. I have been in the habit of going to his shop in Apollo Street, and asking him for further orders. Before the fire I remember asking him for further orders for yarn, but he said that he could not give another order until he had sold the four bales.

Mr. Craigie: Did you see any of the bales in the shop before the fire?—I saw three bales in the shop again at last, and, to quote Miss Dickens, "the mist passes away for ever." Love is not much in my line; but I have read the summer number of *All the Year Round* with the deepest interest.

Mr. Craigie: Were you in his shop on the day of the fire?—Yes, at about 5-30 p.m. It was closing time, and Mr. Mody was just about to get into his carriage.

Mr. Craigie: And did you then see the three bales in the shop?—Yes, they were stored close to the entrance. I am acquainted with the value of most of the goods in which the accused was in the habit of dealing.

Mr. Craigie: Let me ask you if on the day of the fire was there a large or a small quantity of goods in the shop?—There was a great quantity. I can specify some of the goods that were in the shop.

Mr. Craigie: Will you please do so?—There were large quantities of canvas hose, and leather belting. A good quantity of India rubber, some weighing and drilling machines, bolts of canvas, smith's bellows, grinding mills, cord, steam packing, galvanized buckets, iron rivets, a quantity of rope in coils, a case of gauges, some brushes, and chaff cutters.

Mr. Craigie: Can you form a rough estimate of the value of the stock?—It is a very difficult thing to do as the shop was full of things. I think the value exceeded Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Craigie: Did they exceed Rs. 60,000?—I think so. I should value them at about Rs. 75,000, but, of course, that is only my opinion. I have had no interview with the solicitor for the prosecution. I was summoned.

Mr. Craigie: Did you see any one before you came here?—Only Mr. Symington.

Mr. Craigie: That is important; when did you see him?—When the wool was confiscated.

Mr. Craigie: And did you then tell him what you have told me to-day?—I told him I was at the shop on the day of the fire, and said I had seen the three bales in the shop shortly before the fire, which, I believed, had been imported by us. Mr. Symington asked me if there were a quantity of goods in the godown, and I told him there appeared to be a large quantity there. He did not ask me what I thought was the value of the goods.

Mr. Craigie: Did Mr. Symington ask you if the wool before the Court was the wool you sold to the accused?—Yes; and I told him the quality and kind was equal to that which we had imported, but I told him I could not say if it was the wool we had imported.

Mr. Craigie: Did he tell you that he wanted to call you as a witness?—No. I think I told him on that day that I had seen the three bales in the shop on the day of the fire. My firm is in the habit of importing yarn for other merchants, besides the accused, such yarn being packed in the same way as that before the Court.

Re-examined, witness said: I have recently seen the accused.

Mr. Budroodeen: When did you last see the defendant?—Yesterday. I saw him in his shop; there were several persons present. I did not take any note of the goods in shop, which I valued at Rs. 75,000. I was in the shop on the day of the fire for about ten minutes. It was not dark at 5-30 p. m. on the day of the fire. I am certain that I saw the three bales on the day of the fire.

Mr. Budroodeen: How do your remember that?—Because when I go to a customer's shop I look to see if he has sold our goods, and so I noticed the yarn.

Further cross-examined: I was in the habit of going to the shop of the accused more than once before the fire. I may have been there on the morning of the day of the fire, but I do not recollect. If the mail had arrived on the morning of the 11th November with invoices for the accused, I should probably have gone with them to his shop. I can ascertain from my office records if the mail did arrive on that morning.

The case was then further adjourned until to-day.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

SALES in Hongkong are reported by telegraph as having taken place during the past fortnight to the extent of 7,000 bales, rates being somewhat more in favour of buyers, but exchange ruling Rs. 1½ higher (Rs. 223) in favour of remitters to India.

Sold but uncleared stocks in Hongkong amounted to 42,000 bales, and the unsettled condition of the market advised last week continued.

From Shanghai there is a steady enquiry at easier prices, and from Japan comes a good demand at lower values.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following events will take place on the Marine Lines Maidan this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m.:—

Tent-pegging.
Picking balls off posts.
Polo Ball Race.
Run out and ride back.
Jumping competition if ground is fit; if not ¼ mile Pony Scurry.

AN old man, named D'Costa, of Portuguese extraction, whose age was stated to be over 110 years, died in Bow Bazaar Lane, Calcutta, on Friday. The deceased used to say that the Government House and Portuguese Church at Moorgeehatta were in course of construction when he was a lad of between ten and eleven years old. Up to the time of his death his mental faculties were in no way impaired.

THE AGITATION IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

WHAT THE POLICE DEMAND.

IN the House of Commons on Friday (June 13th), Mr. Pickersgill asked whether it was true that for the office of Assistant-Commissioner, vacated by the death of Colonel Pearson, Mr. Monro submitted the name of Chief Constable Howard, a police officer of great experience, and that the right honourable gentleman the Home Secretary rejected the name, and nominated his own private secretary, Mr. Ruggles Brise, who had no police, military, nor legal experience.

Mr. Matthews said that, with the permission of the House, he would read a letter he had received from Mr. Monro, which was as follows:—

"To the Secretary of State.

"The result of our interview yesterday has been to convince me that I can no longer with propriety continue to hold the appointment of Commissioner of Police. The views that I entertain as to the justice and reasonableness of the claims of the Metropolitan Police in connection with superannuation being unfortunately on vital points diametrically opposed to those of the Secretary of State, I cannot, for reasons given in my memorandum of the 5th inst., accept the Bill as adequately meeting such just and reasonable claims. It is therefore unfair both to the Government and myself that I should be placed in the position of having to support a Bill with reference to which I have to confess I find myself in opposition to the views of the Secretary of State and in sympathy with what I conceive to be the just claims of the members of the Metropolitan Police Force. For many months I have found myself surrounded with difficulties in endeavouring to secure recognition of what seem to me to be the fair and just claims of the police sevice in connection with other important matters.

"My views as to police administration unfortunately differ in very many respects from those held by the Secretary of State. I have received clear indications that the duties of the late Colonel Pearson were to be entrusted to a gentleman who, however estimable personally, has had no police, military, or legal training.

I have no wish whatever to trench upon the authority or prerogative of the Secretary of State, and in such circumstances I think it only right to place my resignation in your hands, and I hereby do so, and shall be ready to hand over the duties and papers to whoever may be appointed to succeed me."

With regard to the question of patronage (Mr. Matthews went on to say), I informed Mr. Monro that I could not consider that as a ground for his resignation, inasmuch as I had formed no decision on the subject, and had expressed none. As to the difference of views in regard to police administration, I told him I should hope these were capable of being reasonably adjusted; but looking at the attitude which Mr. Monro took up with regard to superannuation, and the whole tenor of his letter, I felt I had no alternative but to accept his resignation. The Government Superannuation Bill will be in the hands of members in a few days, and will be found to make what the Government consider reasonable and even liberal provision for the metropolitan and provincial police. It goes as far as any former proposed legislation, and in principle it will give a right to a pension after twenty-five years' service, irrespective of age and without a medical certificate. I regret extremely that Mr. Munro considered it inadequate; but we have felt that the interests of the ratepayers and the general pension arragements of the public service had to be considered as well as the desires of the police. In answer to the question of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Pickersgill), I have not rejected the claims of Chief Constable Howard; on the contrary, I propose to appoint him to the post.

Sir William Harcourt said this was a very grave matter, and asked if the right honourable gentleman would make arrangements for its being discussed at an early day on the police vote in the estimates.

Mr. Matthews, with the concurrence of the First Lord of the Treasury, assented, saying that he thought the request a perfectly reasonable one. He declined to lay the memorandum asked for on the table.

MR. MONRO AND THE HOME SECRETARY.

The *St. James's Gazette* was authorized by Mr. Monro to publish the following in reference to the foregoing statement:—"It should not be supposed that the case with reference to my resignation rested to the facts as stated by Mr. Matthews on Friday night. Had the statements made fully or fairly covered the case, I should not have been justified in sending in my resignation. No partial explanation on my part would suffice to put the whole facts before the public, and at the present moment any full explanation would aggravate the difficulties of a position of affairs already very serious. While, therefore, I wish it distinctly to be understood that I in no way accept the statements of Friday night as fully or fairly representing the facts of the case, I wish to delay making any statement till, at all events, the Superannuation Bill is before Parliament."

OUTLINE OF THE PENSIONS BILL.

The Police Pensions Bill was issued on Monday (June 16th). The following is an outline of its provisions:—

The first clause establishes the right of every constable to a pension for life—(a) if he has completed not less than 25 years' approved service and is of not less than the prescribed age where an age limit is fixed; (b) if after 15 years' approved service he is incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body; (c) or to a gratuity if compelled to retire by infirmity of mind or body before he has completed 15 years' service; or (d) to a pension for life if at any time he is incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body occasioned by an injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default. Clause 2 provides that a pension shall be granted to the widow and allowances to the children of any constable who dies from injuries received in the performance of his duties, and that gratuities may be granted to the widow and children of a constable or pensioner who dies within twelve months after receiving his pension.

The pension scale is as follows:—

Ordinary Pensions.— 1. The pension to a constable on retirement shall be within the maximum and minimum limits following—that is to say, (a) if he has completed fifteen but less than twenty-one years' approved service, an annual sum not less than one-sixtieth nor more than one-fiftieth of his annual pay for every completed year of approved service; and (b) if he has completed twenty-one but less than twenty-five years' approved service, an annual sum not less than twenty-sixtieths nor more than twenty-fiftieths of his annual pay with an addition of not less than two-sixtieths and not more than two-fiftieths of his annual pay for every completed year of approved service above twenty years; and (c), if he has completed twenty-five years' approved service,

[redacted]qual to twenty-fiftieths of his annual [redacted] he has completed more than ten years, [redacted]more than fifteen years' approved service, an [redacted]nnual sum equal to twenty-five-fiftieths of his annual pay; and (c) if he has completed more than fifteen years' approved service, an annual sum equal to the maximum pension authorized under Article I of this schedule, with an addition equal to ten-fiftieths of his annual pay, provided that the pension shall not exceed two thirds of his annual pay.

Scale D.—If the injury is not accidental and the constable is totally disabled, a sum not exceeding full pay, and not less than the amount prescribed by Scale C.

Pensions, allowances, and gratuities to widows and children.—6. Where a constable without his own default loses his life from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty, the pension to his widow and the allowances to his children shall be according to the following scale:—

(a) The pension to the widow shall be an annual sum of £15.

(b) The allowance to each child shall be an annual sum of £2 10s., provided that the police authority may, in the case of a constable of a rank higher than that of a sergeant, increase the above amounts; so, however, that the pension of a widow of an inspector do not exceed the annual sum of £25, and the pension of a widow of an officer of a rank higher than that of an inspector do not exceed £30; and the allowance for a child of a constable of a rank higher than that of a sergeant do not exceed the annual sum of £5.

7. Where a constable dies under circumstances which do not entitle his widow and children to a pension or allowance under the preceding article of this schedule, any gratuities to the widow and children shall not exceed in the whole the amount of *one month's* pay for every completed year of approved service of the deceased constable.

8. The gratuity granted to the widow and children of a constable who dies within twelve months after the grant of a pension shall not exceed the difference between the annual pay of the constable and the amount he has actually received in respect of his pension.

General Rules:—9. The pension to a widow shall continue only while she remains a widow and is of good character.

10. The allowance to a child shall not continue after the child attains the age of fifteen years.

11. In estimating any pension, gratuity, or allowance for the purposes of this Act:—

(a) A pension or gratuity to a constable shall be calculated according to the amount of his annual pay at the date of his retirement.

(b) A pension or gratuity to the widow and an allowance or gratuity to a child of a constable shall be calculated according to the amount of the constable's annual pay at the date of his death.

(c) But where a constable has, in the course of the three years next before the date of his retirement or death, been in receipt of a different annual pay from that which he is receiving at that date, his annual pay at the date of the retirement or death shall be deemed to be the average annual amount of pay received by him for the said three years, instead of the annual amount actually received by him at that date.

WHAT THE POLICE DEMAND.

The numerous informal meetings held by the police throughout the service on Tuesday, 17th ult., apart from the conference to demand the withdrawal of Mr. Matthews's pension scheme, were (the Press Association says) followed by the issue to the men for approval and signature of the following petition for the redress of their grievances:—

METROPOLITAN POLICE PETITION.

We, the undersigned, most respectfully submit, through the Chief Commissioner, the following petition, humbly praying that it may have careful consideration with a view to its requests being granted.

1. That an increase of pay of 3s. per week be given to each class.

2. That each man be entitled to advancement in class at two and five years' service.

3. That one day's leave per week be granted.

4. That police-court time and extra duty be allowed in full.

5. That police-constable be entitled to ten days' leave annually.

6. That one-third of pay be the minimum pension on the completion of fifteen years' service, increasing proportionately to two-thirds of pay after twenty-four years' service.

7. That each man be entitled to claim his superannuation on the completion of twenty-four years' service.

The petition is in many respects the same in effect as the document which the men burned at the request of Mr. Monro two months ago.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	32	94	33	12	37	75	26	17
July 7, Monday	.....	...	...	...	...	...	0	36
July 8, Tuesday	0	4	0	22	0	47	...	
Total	32	98	33	34	38	22	26	53
Total of corresponding date last year	25	72	30	85	26	95	26	15
Do. in 1888	27	51	25	89	26	25	25	46

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Friday, 4th July:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jabalpur	10	14	Nassick	7	69
Raver	6	3	Deolalee	6	65
Nimbora	6	94	Ghoti	15	50
Bhadli	5	90	Nargaon	10	35
Jalgaon	4	76	Warrengaon	4	75
Sirsoli	3	90	Hoodgi	4	77
Bhasawad	7	91	Mohol	2	20
Maheji	6	60	Madha	4	10
Pachora	9	39	Barsi Road	2	0
Kasgaon	7	15	Keim	3	50
Naidongri	6	17	Jehur	2	89
Challisgaon	8	30	Pomalwari	2	98
Nandgaon	8	29	Dexal	2	9
Munmar	7	1	Lanowli	43	38
Lassalgaon	5	9	Dhond	3	27
Kerwadi	5	64	Talegaon	7	83

IN the cricket contest at Quetta, for the 2nd Durham Light Infantry regimental silver shield, the final tie between the A and G companies was played off on the 4th instant, and resulted in an easy win for the former by ten wickets, A scoring 150 and 8 for one wicket to G's 109 and 47.

IT will be remembered, writes the *Pioneer*, that during the floods of last year a portion of the town of Ballia in the N. W. Provinces was inundated, and fears for its safety were entertained. For years the Ganges has been cutting away its left bank, and during the present rise, which is unprecedented for this season of the year, the river is reported to be making a dead set for the town. Nothing that the Government have tried in the way of protective works has proved of any avail, and this monsoon will see the destruction of a portion at any rate of the civil station and city, and may necessitate the removal of the district head-quarters to some other locality.

LOUISE MICHEL is once more rampant among her friends—the Paris Socialists and Communists—after having been liberated, like the young Duc d'Orléans, from captivity. She had been in prison at Vienne, in the Department of the Isere, on a charge of inciting the miners of Saint Etienne to disturbances on the 1st of May last, but during the greater part of her incarceration she had been under medical observation as a more or less harmless lunatic. At last, Louise was told that she could go home, and so, aided by her friends, she took the train for Paris last night, and is now ensconced at Levallois-Perret among her books, pamphlets, beggars, and cats. The Citizeness gives an interesting account of her prison adventures. She was enjoying herself thoroughly behind the bars, when her calmness and contemplation received a rude shock by the arrival of a turnkey, who came to announce her pardon. She pretended, however, to be asleep, for she did not want to leave the prison while her companions were still in captivity. Then, when she heard that it had been bruited abroad that she had begged for her liberty, and when she considered that such a rumour would damage her reputation, she set to work to smash every article of furniture in her cell. It was after this that she was ordered to the infirmary, where she was placed under observation. Eventually, when told by the authorities that she could either remain in hospital or leave, she, of course, resolved to return home rather than run the risk of being classed as a lunatic for life.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

THE trial of the rest of the Bhownugger defamation cases was proceeded with before Mr. Justice Farran yesterday.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said that before the jury was empanelled to try the third defamation case, he would like to say something with regard to the third accused, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb. The accused was the person who translated certain Gujerati papers into English, and there was no doubt that he knew that he was committing an offence. The accused was the man who wrote certain letters to the prosecutor, but ever since action had been taken against the accused he had made every possible reparation, and assisted the prosecution in every possible way. The prosecution had received from him papers which had enabled them to proceed, and probably successfully, against the other accused. The accused had attempted to atone for the wrong done by him to the best of his power. Under these circumstances the prosecution desired, if his lordship thought it a proper and justifiable thing to do, either to withdraw the charge, or that he should plead guilty in the expectation that a mere nominal sentence, perhaps imprisonment till the end of the day or some such punishment was awarded to him. The Advocate-General personally felt some difficulty in the matter. It was very desirable in a matter of that kind not to lay the prosecution open to the charge of anything approaching an undue bias against the other prisoners. But, on the other hand, there was an additional fact that the prosecution wished to call him as a witness, his evidence being very material and important and likely to shorten the case very much. The Advocate-General said that if his lordship would feel able to suggest what would be the proper course to be taken he would be much obliged.

His Lordship was of opinion that the offence was compoundable. If the prosecution offered no evidence, the third accused would have to be discharged.

His lordship then called upon the accused Chagan to renew his application, which he made the other day, for the issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses at Bhownugger, and for the postponement of his case until the next Sessions. His lordship asked Chagan if he had made a fresh affidavit giving the names of witnesses and other particulars as stated by him when he first made his application.

Chagan: The affidavit is ready, but it has not been stamped.

The Judge: Have you furnished the prosecution with a copy of your affidavit?

The Advocate-General said that the prosecution had not been furnished with a copy, but they were not particular about it.

The Judge (to Chagan): I cannot make any order behind the back of the prosecution. The prosecution must be in possession of the names of witnesses you propose to examine. If you wish to make your application, I will have your affidavit read out in Court.

The Judge (after looking at the affidavit): This affidavit has not been sworn.

The Advocate-General: We don't stand on that point.

Mr. Starling, the Clerk of the Crown, having read the affidavit,

His lordship observed that the accused Chagan had entirely misunderstood the nature of the affidavit the Court wanted him to make. What his lordship wanted him to do was to give the names of witnesses, and what those witnesses would speak as to specific acts. What the accused Chagan seemed to have done was to give a list of the names of all the officials of the State, and expected to prove from them some sort of general statements, without giving in detail what those statements would be. It was quite impossible to believe that these persons would give that class of evidence which the accused said they would. Under these circumstances his lordship refused the application.

The Advocate-General remarked that every single witness, who was named in the list, was mentioned in the affidavit made by the prisoner Brahmachari, when he first made an application for commission.

His lordship observed that it was manifest that what Chagan wanted was a sort of a Government inquiry, and not an inquiry into the truth of the charges he made against the prosecutor.

DR. BURJORJEE CASE.'S

Brahmachari Madhavnund Sadanand, Babajee Gunpat Pinglay, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb, and Chagan Sunderjee were placed at the bar before his lordship and a special jury, charged with having defamed Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, in the *Bhownuggur Exposure Gazette*, of the 9th November, 1889, and 7th January and 5th February, 1890. The first and second prisoners were also charged with making certain imputations against Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee. The fourth prisoner was also charged with abetting the commission of the offence of defamation by the other prisoners. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. P. M. Metha, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. None of the prisoners was represented by counsel. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the special jury:—

Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, foreman.

Mr. H. F. Soares.	Mr. J. Jack.
Mr. John Stiven.	Mr. John Hewitt.
Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.	Mr. Harichand Sadashiv.
Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram.	Mr. James Greenwood.

Mr. Macpherson said the second prisoner, the printer of the *Exposure Gazette*, had already been sentenced in an other case; and the prosecution would offer no evidence again him. The third prisoner had given the prosecution every assistance in his power; and the learned counsel would therefore withdraw the prosecution as regarded him. The jury were asked to give a formal verdict of not guilty as regarded both; and that having been done, they were discharged. The trial then proceeded against only two prisoners namely, Brahmachari and Chagan Sunderjee.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, asked the jury to disabuse their minds of anything they had seen or read in the papers about the Bhownugger defamation cases. He took the earliest opportunity of assuring the jury that the duration of the trial would not be in proportion to the length of the charges, and if the case ran into that afternoon that would be through the efforts of the two individuals in the prisoners' dock, whom he introduced to them as the most dangerous and mischievous rascals that were ever brought before a court of law. He (the learned counsel) said this advisedly. He would have under ordinary circumstances refrained from making these remarks, but he felt so convinced and satisfied in this case that the prosecution were right and the two individuals were entirely in the wrong, that he went beyond what would be the usual forensic limit and described them in such strong and forcible language as he had done. The prosecution would not have the slightest difficulty in proving the identity of the first prisoner (Brahmachari) as the publisher of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, inasmuch as the prisoner himself had made an admission over and over again to that effect, and there was also the evidence of a statutory declaration that he was the publisher of that paper. Not only did the prisoner admit the publication of the paper, but he gloried in its publication. The second prisoner was charged with the abetment of defamation, but the jury should not imagine that because he was charged as an abettor, he was, therefore, in the eye of the prosecution a whit less blameworthy than the first prisoner. Both the prisoners were reckless individuals, absolutely indifferent to what they said or did, their only object being to cause annoyance and extort money in the best way they could. The first prisoner was a holy man or a Bawa, and the second prisoner by way of contrast belonged to the profession of the law, which was called in England the devil's own. They were both of them not only absolutely reckless and unscrupulous in the highest degree, but they were also most ungrateful, since they were the men who had eaten the salt of the Bhownugger State. They had both of them been dismissed most ignominously from the service of the State, but instead of resorting to proper and constitutional measures against the State, of which they had eaten the salt, they resorted to the ignoble way of revenging against and striving to coerce the State by publishing such reckless and unfounded imputations. The learned counsel did not propose to dwell on the imputations; suffice it to say that the prisoners at the bar imputed to the reigning Chief of Bhownugger and to the leading members of his administration pretty nearly all the crimes in the calendar beginning with unnatural offences and the abetment of the commission of those offences, going down gently to misappropriation of monies and bribery, with a hint at two or three murders. That was not the place, nor would it be quite proper for the learned counsel to say anything in praise of the administration of Bhownugger, but he might, however, parenthetically remark that these imputations were intended to underlie the libels against a State, which was marked out by the authorities and all who knew anything about it as a pattern and a model state. The idea of the prisoner seemed to be that they should cast aspersions in such a way as they thought would wound the susceptibilities of the reigning Chief and his administration, and frighten them with the trouble, expense, and worry of legal proceedings. The commonsense view of the thing was that the prisoners wanted thus to extort money, and the jury would be of the same opinion at the end of the case that it was the correct view. Most fortunately H. H. the Thakore Saheb and the members of his Council were not to be coerced in that way. The learned counsel thought that the jury would agree with him that it was infinitely to their credit that they did not allow themselves to be coerced. The prosecution did not proceed against the prisoners when the first number of the *Exposure Gazette* was published, because they despised and contemned both the individuals and the charges, knowing as they did how utterly false the charges were. H. H. the Thakore Saheb and members of the State Council were perfectly conscious that they enjoyed the confidence and respect of those whose opinion and whose esteem they valued. The British representative who was attached to the State, and H. E. the Governor and members of his Council always held the State in high esteem, which had borne fruit in many compliments and distinctions, last though not the least of which was the singular distinction of a G. C. S. I. conferred on H. H. the Thakore Saheb and that of a C. I. E. on one of his councillors, Mr. Muncherjee Bhownuggree. The learned counsel then explained the reasons for the prosecution not taking steps against the prisoners until after the publication of the third number of the *Exposure Gazette*. Proceeding further, the learned counsel said that the Gujarati document which was the fountain from which was distilled the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, was in the handwriting of the second prisoner, Chagan, the fountain, as would be observed by the jury in the course of the trial, was far more foul than the *Exposure Gazette*, and it was partly due to the interference of the accused Khansaheb that the libels contained in the Gujarati document had been diluted. Speaking about the prisoners and their connection with the Bhownugger State, the learned counsel said that Chagan was employed in a subordinate position in what was called the "grass" department, and almost from the very day he arrived in Bhownugger until the day he was ignominiously dismissed he was a nuisance and a pest, always fighting, always complaining, and always making mischief. There was a charge of theft brought against Chagan at one time; at all events he was entirely in discord with the State, and ever since the time he had been dismissed, and was an active enemy of the State. The Gujarati paper, which was in the handwriting of Chagan, and which the prosecution had obtained from the accused Khansaheb, had been translated, and it was so long that it occupied 66 sheets of printed matter containing a farrago of abuses against the Darbar and all connected with the State. The Advocate-General then explained to the jury the law bearing on the charges, and in doing so observed that imputations made for the public good must in the first place be true. If the prisoners were actuated by a desire of doing public good, they ought to have resorted to some constitutional measures. The prosecution did not desire that the issue before the jury should be that the imputations were not made for the public good. He (the Advocate-General) had the privilege of personal communication with H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, and he did not wish the jury to say that the imputations were not made for the public good. His Highness and his councillors were willing to assume that it was for the public good, provided the jury found one jot, one item, of those aspersions was true. The Advocate General then recounted the furtile efforts of the prisoners to obtain evidence on commission. If the prisoners at the bar could justify one scintilla of the numerous imputations published in the *Exposure Gazette*, the prosecution were willing that the prisoners should be discharged.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E., examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was a barrister-at-law and Judicial Member of the Council of H. H. the Thakore of Bhownugger. It was open to him to take private practice; but his time was mostly taken up with Bhownugger business. An allowance of Rs. 30 per month, made to the first prisoner, was stopped in June, 1889, in consequence of his writing an offensive letter to the Thakore Saheb. Witness had known the second prisoner about three years, and knew his hand-writing. (Is shown a paper.) It was in the handwriting of the second prisoner Chagan.

Cross-examined by the first prisoner.—When the Thakore Saheb came to Bombay, I did not recommend him to go to Mahableshwar. I did not afterwards tell you that the Maharaja had ordered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to be paid you. I never paid you any money with my own hands. I was not asked to produce my books, and have not produced them. I was never in the habit of talking privately with you. I never wrote to the Bhownugger Durbar to say that the allowance of Rs. 30 per month should be continued to you.

His lordship had frequently to check the prisoner for putting irrelevent questions, which could not be allowed to be put, reminding him that they should be confined to the charge under inquiry.

Cross-examination continued: You never told me not to confer offices upon Parsees. I have appointed Parsees to only four out of about 150 appointments in the Bhownuggur State. Mr. Nanabhai is the Judicial Secretary to the Bhownugger State.

His lordship again checked the prisoner for putting irrelevant questions.

First prisoner: I want to show the jury that I am innocent. If I am not allowed to put questions, there is no use of the trial.

His lordship: Nobody prevents you showing your innocence, but you must put relevant questions. You cannot be allowed to waste the time of the jury.

Cross-examination continued: I did not know of the presence of Miss Moyle in Bombay, except as a rumour. I don't know that H. E. the Governor, having heard of the presence of the lady, ordered that she should be sent out of the cantonment. I did not draw a cheque on the Bank of Bombay in October or November, 1888, to be paid to the lady. I had no account with the Bank, and cannot produce it. The Girassia, father of the Kuver on whose behalf I made an appeal to Government, paid me my fee as counsel. The Thakore came to Bombay at the end of 1887. I cannot produce an account of his expenditure at the time, for I had nothing to do with it.

First prisoner: I will put no further questions, since the witness says "no" to all my questions.

Second prisoner Chagan: I should like to know whether the Court will hear my application as to the line I should adopt in cross-examining the witness. I have matter enough to cross-examine the witness for three days. I want to know whether the Court will allow me to conduct the cross-examination as I think I should do it.

His lordship: Put relevant questions relating to the enquiry before the Court.

Second prisoner: I am not ready to go on with the cross-examination.

Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was head of the medical department of the Bhownugger State. He had lived twenty years at Bhownugger; and during the whole of that time had been in the service of the State. He had known both the prisoners, the first about twelve years, and the second about four years. The second prisoner was in the employment of the State when the witness first knew him. About two years or a year and a half ago he was dismissed. Witness was the prosecutor in this case, and had come down from Bhownugger to give his evidence. He was here in April last. On the 27th April the document shown him was produced by Byramjee Khansaheb, and was made over to the solicitor for the prosecution. Witness believed it to be in the handwriting of the second prisoner. He had no doubt on the point. The imputations made in this paper corresponded with those made in the *Exposure Gazette*. There were imputations in the one which were not in the other. Witness had read all the numbers of the *Gazette* copies, of which were sent him through the post. The Gujeratee address on the copies was in the hand-writing of the second prisoner. Witness denied the truth of each and every one of the imputations made against him in the *Exposure Gazette*. All the allegations made against the Maharaja were totally false. Witness had been daily with the Maharaja for the last twenty years, and he could swear that there was not an atom of truth in the allegations against his Highness. The Thakore is a Rajput, and there is no religious objections to his drinking wine. He drinks wine moderately just as a European gentleman drinks it moderately. No injustice or oppression was used towards Dr. Bullel, who wanted to be re-instated in the service of the Bhownugger State.

His lordship told the first prisoner to ask the witness any questions he had to ask.

First prisoner: I see no use in asking questions when the witness will simply say "no, no" to them all.

His lordship: You can give your reasons to the jury for not putting questions. Now is the time for you to put any questions you wish.

Witness cross-examined by the first prisoner: I remember your printing a handbill in which I was charged with poisoning the Thakore's brothers. Other persons were also charged. I was advised to treat the handbill with contempt. It is not true that I did not prosecute you, because I feared an exposure which would lead Government to annex the Bhownugger State.

His lordship to first prisoner: You had better come now to the imputations made in the *Exposure Gazette*. The handbill is an old matter, and it would be wasting the time of the jury to put further questions regarding it.

Cross-examination continued: I did not get a present for my daughter of a pearl necklace a year ago.

Did not Samaldas get you to commit many murders in Bhownugger?—No.

Did you read the telegram sent to the Governor while he was at Baroda, by the editor of the *Rajya-bhakta*?—No.

Did you cause a wife of the Thakore to feign pregnancy?—No.

His lordship disallowed several objectionable questions which the prisoner wanted to ask the witness.

Is not the Thakore under your thumb?—No.

Did you not lead him to believe that the Nagars were his enemies?—No.

Prisoner wanted to ask a question about a party given to the Thakore at Sir D. M. Petit's house in Bombay.

His lordship: I rule that the question regarding a party at Sir Dinshaw's house is irrelevant. Have you any other questions?

Chagan Sunderjee said he had no questions to ask, but wanted to make a statement.

His lordship: You can make your statement to the jury at the proper time.

Sohrab Pestonjee, clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, said he had compared the imputations in the information and the *Exposure Gazette*, and noted those that corresponded.

Mr. Macpherson read the passages that corresponded.

Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was a law agent and had an office in Kalbadevi. He knew the two prisoners. (Is shown a document.) That was the manuscript from which *Exposure Gazette* No. 2 was printed. Witness was ready to tell the Court all he knew about the case. Both the prisoners first came to witness about these libels about ten months ago. They wanted him to write a petition against Mr. Muncherjee and Dr. Burjorjee. After that visit, witness wrote and posted a letter to Mr. Muncherjee. (The letter was read.) Witness received no answer to his letter. Prisoner came to witness again in the beginning of February last, and wanted him to translate into English some Gujaratee papers they had brought with them. (Identifies the Gujaratee papers.) The two prisoners signed the papers they had brought. Chagan read the papers and witness translated them into English. There were other clients present in the room at the time. Witness afterwards handed the papers to Mr. Hormusjee, Solicitor.

In cross-examining the witness, the first prisoner tried to throw all the blame of the publication upon him.

The second prisoner asked no questions, but said he had been allowed no opportunity to bring forward his defence.

Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, recalled, said he had no knowledge of the writer of the letter, the last witness, and that he took no notice of its contents.

Rustomjee Bomonjee Tata said he was in the habit of going to the shop or office of Byramjee Khansaheb to get letters written by him. Witness corroborated Byramjee's evidence against the prisoners.

Abdul Rahim Abdul Cadur, a Borah, and two other witnesses, were called to corroborate Byramjee Khansaheb.

Gustadjee Cowasjee, a clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's office, produced a declaration as printer and publisher signed by the first prisoner in the witness's presence.

Three witnesses were called to show that the first prisoner distributed copies of the *Exposure Gazette* in different parts of the city.

Mr. Macpherson read the statements made by the prisoners before the committing Magistrate, and closed the case for the prosecution.

The first prisoner, in answer to the Court, made a long rambling statement, and in doing so said that what appeared in the Bhownugger *Exposure Gazette* was correct. He had not made the imputations against the prosecution with the intention of extorting money. He had published the *Exposure Gazette* for the public good.

The prisoner Chagan, in his defence, said that the statement made by him before the Magistrate, and which was just read to the jury, be taken into consideration. The charges were made against him out of enmity. The statements made by Bramachari in the *Exposure Gazette* were true. He had great hopes that if he could get a commission issued by the High Court he would be able to prove all the statements made in the *Gazette*. He did not expect a *fiasco* in respect of the commission, as was in Bramachari's case, if it were granted to him. The prisoner then made a further rambling statement observing that he was disappointed in his application for a commission, and insinuating that fair juistice had not been done to him. He applied that as he wanted to call his witnesses, and as he was not prepared to proceed with his defence, his case should be traversed to the next Sessions.

His lordship adjourned the case till this morning to enable the prisoner to call his witnesses.

We are requested to correct a slight error in the report in our yesterday's issue of Mr. Sims' evidence in this case. The report as published was,—"The Thakore Saheb never gave me a diamond bracelet." The following words should be added:—"When under the influence of liquor." Mr. Sims added,—"I never saw the Thakore Saheb under the influence of liquor."

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to clear away a misunderstanding which has arisen in consequence of the seeming similarity between my name and that of a person who has figured in a case in connection with the theft of the ornaments of H. H. the Banee of Rajgurh, a Native State, in Central India. The name of the person in question is Framjee Dorabjee Daruvala, a name which anybody can say bears no resemblance whatever to mine, but the people in these parts where I carry on large Abkari contracts, and where I am commonly known as Dorabjee Daruvala (*i. e.* Abkari contractor) suspect me to have some connection with the said Framjee Dorabjee, whose family surname is Daruvala, while I am such by profession. And his father's name is the same as mine. Mahomedans who don't write their father's name after their own, think that these are not patronymic names, but two separate names of one and the same individual. Hence the mistake of mixing up these two names, which is likely to cause me some damage in my reputation and my business. You will, therefore, greatly oblige me by stating in your paper that neither I nor my employés have any connection whatever with the said Framjee Dorabjee Daruvala.—Yours, &c.,

DORABJEE DOSABHOY BHIMDIVALA.

Abkari Contractor, Bhopal and Central Provinces.

Bhopal, July 6.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES OF INDIA.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN and Co. have in the press the late Colonel S. Rivett-Carnac's articles on "The Presidential Armies of India," with a continuation, by the author, of "Our Burmese Wars and Relations with India." The Preface by this writer ("W. F. B. L.") contains the following passages—

Two of the greatest living authorities on Indian military affairs—both distinguished Anglo-Indians—have kindly furnished replies to a few brief queries submitted to them, with a view to give more completeness to the present work:—

"Had you asked me your questions some fifty years ago, or when I first knew India, I should have replied, Leave the Commanders-in-Chief as they are: let not the centralisation (or any other) system in Bengal be applied to Bombay or Madras; and the Volunteer system is impolitic for India. But British India is no longer 'Oriental'; and having clothed herself in Western garments, must adopt herself to Western ways. Whether we have done well to transform her, so far as transformation has already gone, I am not prepared to say; but rulers in India are as liable to form erroneous conclusions and make erroneous forecasts as rulers in other parts, and Government at home will naturally support their nominees. For the present day, my impression is that:—

1. Commanders-in-Chief may well be abolished at Presidencies.

"2. A centralisation system bringing all troops in India under the immediate ken of the one Commander-in-Chief (but not necessarily assimilating their organisation) might act healthily, if the Commander-in-Chief and his staff were the men for their places.

"3. The Volunteer assistance should be purely tentative and confined to localities."

From such a great authority on the subject of an Indian mutiny, the following information would seem to be especially valuable. It is the opinion of this eminent Anglo-Indian:—

"1st. That I don't think there can be another mutiny, as now we man all the guns, hold all the forts, and occupy all the dominating positions in India; and the natives know it.

"2nd. I am in favour of abolishing the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay.

"3rd. Volunteers in India should be treated precisely as volunteers in England are treated. You must recollect that when the first Mutiny broke out in 1857 we had only 30,000 English troops in India to about 240,000 natives (I write from memory); whereas now we have 60,000 to 120,000. Then the natives manned more than half the guns, whereas now they man none, or next to none. The natives held the arsenals, the magazines, and, to a large extent, the fortresses; now they hold none of these. There was great discontent throughout the country and the army; now there is not. The natives were awake; the English were asleep. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, we prevailed! How could they have a chance of success now?"

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on June 16. Mr. N. Taylor (chairman) stated that the gross revenue was nearly £ 31,000 higher than in the previous year. The proportion of expenses to gross earnings was 61·54. A very considerable sum had been transferred to capital, and but for this the dividend would have been £3 7s. 9d. instead of £3 0s. 10d. The report was adopted.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bengal Central Railway Company (Limited) was held on June 12, at Gresham House, Old Broad-street. Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Dickens presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that since their last meeting nothing fresh had occurred in regard to the current working agreement. The accounts were presented as provisional upon this being settled, but, as he said when they last met, it was practically settled. The state of the line had been favourably reported upon by the Government inspecting officer, and also by the company's consulting engineer, Sir A. M. Rendel, who had lately inspected the line. The traffic of the current half-year up to the 10th ult. had been 13,000 rupees less than that of the corresponding period of 1889. They hoped the falling off was only temporary, arising from slackness of trade, and it was shared in by the East Indian and other companies. In their own case the decrease was not serious, and would not affect the shareholders in regard to the question of a dividend. The most interesting feature in the report was that they had come to the end of the debt to the Government on account of previous losses and excess of interest on the old debentures. The company's share of the net earnings for the half-year was 39,637 rupees, of which they had had to pay 13,935 rupees to the Government on account of the debt referred to, and 25,702 rupees remained available for dividend in addition to the guaranteed interest, which enabled them to propose a dividend of 6s. 3d. per cent., plus the £1 15s. of guaranteed interest. Mr. J. N. Bullen seconded the motion. Sir A. M. Rendel stated that he had not been to India recently especially to inspect the Bengal Central line, and his time while there had been fully occupied. He had, however, been over the whole line, and had made a fair surface inspection of it. The chief thing that had struck him was that he did not think that one could put his hand on any part of the railway and say that £10 had been thrown away. If the traffic were better it would be worth their while to complete their ballasting. The report was then unanimously adopted, and the dividend mentioned was declared.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

In the sixty-ninth report of this company, the half-yearly meeting of which was held at the City Terminus Hotel, the directors recommended the payment of a dividend in July next of 5s. per £100 on the Consolidated Stock, making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half year of £2 15s. per cent., as against a similar amount in July last, and £2 11s. 6d. per cent. in July, 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the capital account stands at £6,779,152. A further sum of £500,000 will be provided by the Secretary of State, under 51 Vict. chap. 5, on Dec. 1, 1890. The expenditure of capital from the commencement of the company to Dec. 31, 1889, amounted to £5,451,958. The accounts relating to the portions of the line open for traffic in the half-year show that the net result is a small loss of £518.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on June 17 at Winchester House. General Sir R. J. Meade (chairman) stated that the capital expenditure had not been very large during the half-year, but, as stated in the last report, they would require £60,000 to complete the line and to provide additional locomotives and waggons to deal with the increased traffic. They were at present not earning anything over the guarantee, but if they paid to the Government their net earnings at the rate of 1s. 6d., instead of at 1s. 4½d., the amount debited against them for contingent liabilities for interest account would be much less. In conclusion, he stated they had every reason to be satisfied with the growth of the railway, and their relations with the Nizam and all Indian authorities were as satisfactory as could be desired. The report was adopted, and a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum declared.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held at Winchester House on June 19, Mr. J. M'Andrew (chairman) spoke of the adverse causes that had affected the company during the past year, but thought that things were now settling down to better rates of freight. The claim on the underwriting account for the past year had been very small, and they were enabled to transfer £3,216 to the profit and loss account, leaving £40,000, which the directors considered ample to meet future contingencies. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 3 per cent. declared.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 19th inst. Mr. J. R. Boyson (chairman) said the profit and loss account showed a credit balance of £335, against a loss on Dec. 31, 1888, of £6,057. They had also reduced the debenture liability by £28,040, and had converted £52,000 5 per cent. debentures into debentures at fixed periods bearing 4½ per cent. interest. The receipts from rentals at Satsoykie, which were stated in the report at 22,503 rupees, had since increased to 34,500 rupees.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of the above was held at 40, Threadneedle-street, July 3. In submitting to the shareholders the sixth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 1890, the directors have pleasure in being able to show a satisfactory result of the bank's operations. After payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit (including £22,511 12s. 11d. brought forward) amounts to £62,440 16s. 4d. An interim dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended Sept. 30, 1889, was paid, free of income-tax, in January last, and the Board now recommended a further dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also free of income-tax, for the half-year ended March 31 last, the same to be paid on July 16. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income tax. The Royal assent was given on August 12 last to an Act of Parliament to explain and define the powers of the Corporation, especially in relation to the silver capital. The resolution to be submitted to the extraordinary general meeting is to facilitate the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

NEWS is very slow in arriving from those districts of Newfoundland which are remote from steamers and telegraphs. We now learn that on May 10 the captain of Her Majesty's ship Emerald ordered twenty-six British lobster factories to stop working, in accordance with the *modus vivendi*. Some refused to obey, and nearly all shortly afterwards resumed work. The residents of Lascie have destroyed the French fishing boats, houses, and gear, which had been left during the winter. The feeling in the district (writes the New York correspondent of the *Standard*) is more adverse to the British than to the French.

Sir W. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, has been interviewed on the present situation there, and is represented to have said that England must purchase the French rights on the coast, arbitrate on the question, or see the island annexed to the United States, unless she enters into a war.

An official telegram received at the French Ministry of Marine on June 18 states that the agreement concerning the lobster fishing on the Newfoundland coast is being loyally observed, and that no complaints are made by the French fishermen.

The Paris *Figaro* of June 18 publishes the following statement, which it professes to have received from London:—"There will be no arbitration to settle the Newfoundland difficulty. Lord Salisbury does not see the necessity of it, since he persists in believing that the matter can be settled by a pecuniary compensation. If France should refuse to accept the sum offered her, the Cabinet of London will repudiate the Treaty of Utrecht, and will open negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty which will give the French a reasonable extent of fishing ground to catch lobsters and codfish and secure exclusive fishing rights to the colonists along the coast and on the banks, a conventional line of demarcation being drawn from north-east to north-north-east."

The Newfoundland Delegates have had an interview with Mr. Bryce, who has investigated their case, and promised to bring it before the House of Commons.

THE foundation-stone of the Royal College of Music, towards the foundation of which Mr. Samson Fox has given £45,000, will be laid this month by the Prince of Wales.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE wickets have been called all sorts of names the week preceding mail day, and the weather has been called worse. Not exactly hard names; for both weather and wickets have been a little soft, which (and the weather) may partly account for the poor 62 of the Australians against Notts; though that excellent bowling firm, Attewell and Shacklock, had their figures in the account. The Australians have had, upon the whole, a distinctly bad time of it this season so far. Meeting Middlesex on Monday, the 9th, they lost six wickets for thirteen runs—a piece of news which was flashed to every county ground in England and received with great satisfaction; and although Blackham, Ferris,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The battle-ships of great coal endurance, writes the *United Service Gazette*, would constitute the basis of a fleet for distant service, having the power to attack points on this side of the Atlantic. The battle-ships of limited endurance would serve the purpose of keeping American ports open, and destroying an enemy's bases of supplies within a thousand miles of the coast. The low draft of water of the smaller ships would enable them to enter ports along the southern coast, which the larger vessels could not enter. The main object of all these battle-ships is the protection of the American coast. The 22-knot protected cruisers possess the greatest endurance, and are intended to capture or destroy the fastest merchant vessels in the world, while they will also be capable of fighting vessels of their own class. The cruisers of 20 knots speed are to serve the same general purpose, being, however, better capable of fighting, having the same battery and great endurance, with greater protection on a less displacement. The armoured cruisers have the fighting power and protection still further developed, and they would probably overpower any vessel of the cruiser type now built or contemplated. Independent of the cost there will, as a matter of course, be many difficulties to overcome before American naval officers will obtain the realisation of their ideal fleet. The principal obstacles will be the present defective condition of their armour supply, and the restrictions imposed by the working facilities of the country for ship and engine building of the kind required. Some considerable time might elapse before these can be greatly extended. Perhaps before then the solidarity of the Teutonic race in its three great nationalities —America, England, and Germany—may become more stable, and the circumstances which at present appear to exist for the Americans to regard the British nation as a possible enemy will have passed away or be greatly modified.

The "Inflexible" which has been commissioned by Captain Henry C. Kane, late of the Calliope, is to take part in the manœuvres, and afterwards for a commission in the Mediterranean. Until the Trafalgar was completed the Inflexible was the largest ship in the service. She displaces 11,880 tons, against the Trafalgar's 11,940 tons, and she has 2 feet more beam than Lord Walter Kerr's flagship, having no less than 75 feet, the same as the eight new monster battleships of 14,150 tons which are now being built. When the Inflexible was commissioned by Captain John Fisher, C. B., in 1881, she was considered the most powerful ship in the navy, but rapid strides have been made since that date in shipbuilding, and now we consider her slow, an extravagant coal-burner, and insufficiently armoured. That is to say, her redoubt, which surrounds the supports of her two turrets, which are situated *en echelon* in the centre of the ship, is particularly well armoured with plates of 16, 24, and 20 inches, but two-thirds of her length are entirely unarmoured, except by coal protection and coffer-dams. Then again she is armed with 80-ton muzzle-loading guns, instead of 67-ton breech-loaders. The former are good guns, but the lighter gun with lighter projectile will perforate 26 inches of wrought iron at 2,000 yards, while the 80-ton muzzle-loading guns will only perforate 22 inches at that range. The Inflexible could not carry breech-loading guns in her turrets, on account of their length, without moving her funnels, and this would place them outside the armour, so she will have to be satisfied with her muzzle-loading guns. Without counting the incidental charges apportioned, the Inflexible cost £812,485, and since her completion she has cost £80,000 for maintenance and repairs.

Is Great Britain the richest country in the world, or is the assertion merely one of those fables which have their origin in bluster and bounce? asks the *Broad Arrow*. There is something supremely ridiculous in the announcement that the operations of the Aldershot and Portsmouth Field Columns, small as they are, were to be hampered by the absence of properly organised transport. It must be borne in mind that together they form a considerable portion of that celebrated First Army Corps which is supposed to be compliments to the proverbial gaiter button, and ready for war at a few hours' notice. To exercise the Portsmouth Column in the gentle art of slaughtering enemies, the magnificent sum of £450 is all that is forthcoming, and no transport—that is, no ready organised transport. Impromptu transport is devised by converting a field battery into a temporary military train to serve a force of 2,200 all told. Pachydermatous to a degree must be our rulers if without flinching they can bear the jeers, sneers, and laughter of Continental soldiers at such a confession of unpreparedness and suicidal parsimony. It is the same old story of driving off everything until the last moment, of thus inviting attack, and then, of proving the country's riches by paying a hundredfold more for those things which, if provided in good time, could have been purchased at ordinary rates.

The greatest achievement in heliographic work was accomplished during practice in the department of Arizona. Lieutenant Witteweyer succeeded in signalling a message by a single flash 125 miles, from Mount Reno, near Fort McDowell, to Mount Graham, near Fort Grant, where it was received by Captain Murray. The latter, by turning his instrument, flashed the message to Fort Huachuca, a distance of 90 miles, making a distance of 215 miles with a single intervening station. The longest distance heretofore made with a single flash is said to be about 75 miles.

I hear, writes a correspondent, that the naval manœuvres are to last for 20 days only this year. The defending Fleet will have its base at Dover, as I have already stated, and some of the Channel Squadron ships are to leave for Yarmouth about the beginning of next week. The attacking force is to have its headquarters at Portland; it will assemble there and disperse thence when the operations are over. It is not intended that there shall be any gathering of ships at Spithead. Most of the ships put in commission for the manœuvres will at their close proceed to foreign stations, but the Galatea will be one of the exceptions.

We may be quite sure, observes a home paper, that before Lord Salisbury entertained the idea of the cession of Heligoland to Germany he satisfied himself by consultation with his naval and military advisers of its utter worthlessness from a strategical point of view. It has no military value whatever, and would not have any even if we were at war with Germany. The mouths of the Elbe and Weser would never be "watched" from that little bit of rock and sand. But the Germans will prize it for other than utilitarian reasons. It is to them the "Pearl of the North Sea," and to see the German flag floating over it will give them the keenest delight, while to drop Heligoland out of the list of British possessions can never do any of us an atom of harm.

Admiral Sir Edmond Commerell, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, is at present spending his leave of absence at Constantinople. A contemporary says he was received on Tuesday, 17th ult., by the Sultan, who not only welcomed him cordially, but took a jewelled pin from his own cravat and stuck it in that of the Admiral. Besides his services on behalf of Turkey in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov many years ago, when he won his Victoria Cross, and afterwards received the order of the Medjidie, he was second in command in the Mediterranean, under Sir Geoffry Hornby, during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, so he ought to be a *persona grata* at Stamboul.

A short time ago there was something like a little scare on the subject of submarine torpedo-boats, and in many quarters our Admiralty was urged not to let foreigners steal a march on us, but to take up the matter forthwith and embark on a series of experiments. The latest authentic intelligence about the Spanish Peral and the French Gymnote, both much lauded, would lead to the belief that we have not much to fear from boats constructed on the type of either of them.

On June 14 an accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred on No. 1 Bastion, Sheerness, while the City of London Artillery Volunteers were practising with a 7-in breech loading gun. It seems that immediately the weapon was fired the gun, carriage, and platform flew up in a perpendicular position, the muzzle pointing into the air, and when the platform fell back the gun and carriage were thrown clean off the platform and fell on the ramparts, about two yards off, the weapon, which weighs about four tons, being unshipped from the carriage. The detachment in charge, who stood aside when the order was given to fire, had a narrow escape, the gun and carriage passing between them. It was at first feared that the shot left the muzzle while it was in the perpendicular position, but happily it passed clean over the batteries in the direction of the targets in perfect safety. The accident was due to the gun not being "run up" far enough on the platform, the Volunteers mistaking the point to which the Royal Artillerymen had worked it to keep the racers in order as the firing position. The carriage was remounted by the Volunteers, but as time did not admit of the remounting of the gun the Royal Artillerymen accomplished the task for them.

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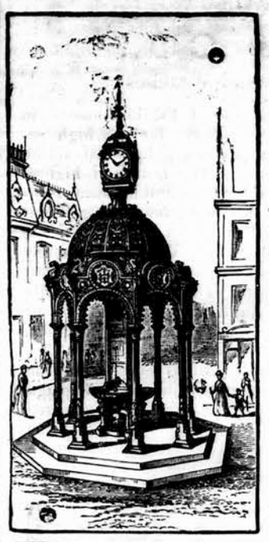

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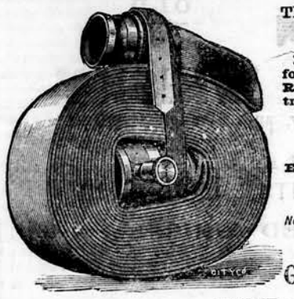

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
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Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—
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Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, chaps of the face, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous affections more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is wholesome and harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.
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NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

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« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

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